

The Global Newspaper  
Published in Paris  
Printed in London  
Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,127 23/86

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 7-8, 1986

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Jordan May Buy 40 Planes

### Bid to Europeans Follows Failure To Buy U.S. Jets

By Warren Gierler  
International Herald Tribune

HANNOVER, West Germany — Jordan has expressed serious interest in purchasing up to 40 advanced European jet fighters, after the failure of its efforts to obtain similar aircraft from the United States, senior officials of a West European combat aircraft consortium said Friday.

Negotiations over the Tornado air-to-air combat planes, valued at more than \$1.5 billion, could be concluded within the year, a senior executive of the Munich-based Panavia Aircraft GmbH consortium said in an interview at the Hannover air show. The official declined to be identified.

The plane is jointly produced by a consortium of British, West German and Italian companies. British Aerospace and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, a German concern, each hold 45.5 percent of the shares with Aérospatiale holding the remaining 15 percent.

In February, the British government concluded a \$7-billion arms package with Saudi Arabia that included 72 Tornado combat aircraft.

The Saudis decided to purchase the Tornado — Panavia's first major success with the plane outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — was linked, according to Western diplomats, to Saudi Arabia's frustration over not getting a clear commitment from Washington on the sale of U.S. built F-15 fighters for its air force.

Jordan is reportedly negotiating in acquiring 25 to 40 of the Tornado's Air Defense Version, a medium-to-long-range air-to-air interceptor equipped with long-range missiles by French missiles, according to French executives.

The country was blocked by the See PLANES, Page 2



## Foreign Students Protest Treatment in Beijing

Motorcycle policemen kept a close watch Friday on about 150 foreign students and teachers, mostly Africans, who marched in a protest in Beijing. The demonstrators complained of racial discrimination and demanded guarantees of safety after an

attack May 24 by Chinese students on African and Asian students at Tsinghua University, which is about 100 miles southeast of Beijing. The sign on the chest of the African teacher at right reads: "You invited us. Oh, why now treat us this way?"

## Reagan's Abandonment of SALT-2 Was a Long Time Coming

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON — About two weeks ago, as the Reagan administration considered whether to continue to comply with the SALT-2 arms agreement, the Russian Soviet diplomat here was invited to the State Department to discuss a variety of outstanding U.S.-Soviet issues, including Moscow's alleged stonewalling at the Geneva arms talks and its refusal to set a date for the next summit meeting.

"It was a very unsatisfactory, even acrimonious, meeting, with no give by the U.S. side," a U.S. official said Wednesday.

On May 27, President Ronald Reagan made the decision that formally ended the U.S. policy of complying with the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, a decision

that is potentially the most fateful arms-treaty move of the Reagan presidency.

It immediately shocked allied countries, Congress and the Soviet Union, because it ended the formal framework within which offensive nuclear weapons are constrained. Virtually everyone, based on an earlier, tentative decision, had expected continued compliance.

The decision also shocked people in the U.S. government because it was made by the unique process of holding a SACO. It was made by letter, as one official complained. The acronym stands for Senior Arms Control Group.

In this way, the White House staff avoided further face-to-face arguments in the presence of the president between Secretary of State George F. Shultz and Secre-

tary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger, among others, on the issue. But, in so doing, it cast doubt on the future of the arms control process within the government.

"The Soviets gave Shultz no help in making the case for continued compliance," said another. "But this decision has been building up through the five and a half years of this administration."

The SALT-2 agreement was negotiated by the Carter administration. When signed in 1979, it was to have been in effect until the end of 1985. However, amid opposition in the Senate, it was withdrawn from consideration for ratification in 1980, after Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December 1979.

Mr. Reagan campaigned against the agreement during his race for the presiden-

cy, branding it "fatally flawed." But, once in office, he agreed to a "no under-

standing" policy of abiding by its provisions as long as the Soviet Union showed equal restraint. In part, he was bowing to the wishes of European allies and supporters of the pact in Congress, and in part he was acknowledging that, in the absence of treaty restraints, the Soviet Union could increase its missile arsenal faster than the United States, which he contended had become strategically inferior to its superpower rival.

But in 1983 the administration began issuing noncompliance reports that charged the Soviet Union with violations of virtually all U.S.-Soviet arms agreements, including SALT-2 and its counterpart for defensive arms, the 1972 treaty curbing anti-ballistic missiles.

## Reagan Rejects Criticism Of Shift in SALT Policy

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The White House reaffirmed on Friday the decision by President Ronald Reagan not to be bound by the limits of the SALT-2 arms treaty and reject all congressional moves to challenge his decision.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, responding to a question about growing congressional opposition to Mr. Reagan's plans, said: "Our position hasn't changed on SALT-2. The president made his decision on modernization by the end of the year."

Asked what Mr. Reagan thought of the criticism, Mr. Speakes said: "We don't like it. The president will take the congressional views in consideration but his decision has been made."

Mr. Reagan announced May 27 that the United States would no longer be bound by the unratified 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, known as SALT-2, when the equipping of B-52 bombers with cruise missiles surpassed the limit of 130 bombers later this year under the Pentagon's modernization program.

The administration has said the decision could be reconsidered if the Soviet Union ceased alleged vi-



Norman D. Dicks



Richard N. Perle

olations. The Soviet Union has denied violating the treaty.

The president has also spoken publicly on the issue but issued a written statement.

Opposition from congressional Democrats and U.S. allies to the decision has grown substantially. Critics said they feared that aban-

doning the unratified treaty would start a new arms race.

Senator Joseph R. Biden, Democrat of Delaware, introduced legislation Thursday that would prohibit spending money to exceed SALT-2 missile limits unless the Soviet Union violated treaty limits. A similar bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington.

Earlier, Jim Wright of Texas, leader of the majority Democrats in the House, said:

"We're not trying to embarrass the president, but if one fails to deny the funds."

Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense and an expert on arms control, told a House subcommittee Thursday that the opposition by U.S. allies in Europe was immaterial.

"SALT-2 is not very well understood" in Europe, Mr. Perle told an incredulous Representative Frank X. McCloskey, Democrat of Indiana. The allies, he said, have no personal stake in Soviet violations

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See ARMS, Page 2

## Waldheim Supporters Deflect Nazi Issue

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

AMSTETTEN, Austria — "Waldheim is a liar," read the first placard of the group of 16 youthful protesters as they roared Brechtel Street and entered the market Hauptplatz where Kurt Waldheim had just begun to speak.

Like a regatta slamming into a reef, the demonstrators were submerged by burly Waldheim supporters who, swinging their fists and shouting curses, ripped down the placards which they held like tiny sails. Some Kluge, the German-born Nazi hunter, looked hunted, scared and close to tears.

From his elevated platform Thursday night, Mr. Waldheim raised his long fingers in a spectral gesture that has become one of the signs of his presidential campaign and intoned: "So here you have an example of the abuse of Western democratic liberties."

Police took down the placards of the protesters but did nothing against the young men who had administered the beatings.

"We thought we were going to join young people, young people, young people and people like that," said one of the badly shaken



Kurt Waldheim

demonstrators afterward. "But we were so isolated."

The long campaign for the Austrian presidency, which ends with Sunday's election, is the bitterest in the country's postwar history. Yet although it has been dominated by allegations about Mr. Waldheim's

war record it has also been curious by short on confrontation or frontal accusation. And it has not openly split young Austrians from their parents or grandparents who lived under the Third Reich.

Since Mr. Waldheim, the candidate of the rightist People's Party, polled 49.4 percent of the vote in a first-round ballot last month his foes in the Socialist Party have virtually dropped the issue of his war record, judging that it has done him more good than harm.

The highly conservative Austrian press, which is overwhelmingly pro-Waldheim, has observed something like self-censorship on news about the former United Nations secretary-general that has been on the front pages elsewhere in Western Europe. State television has been similarly cautious.

One of the most striking aspects of Mr. Waldheim's candidacy has been its appeal to young Austrians: pollsters are maintaining that more than half of the 20s and 30s cast ballots for the 67-year-old candidate than for his Socialist opponent, Kurt Senger.

While Freda Meisner-Bian, the standard-bearer of Austria's ecology movement, drew a strong youth vote in the May 4 balloting, she

campaign largely on issues like nuclear energy and played down the questions about Mr. Waldheim's wartime service in the Balkans.

A former Socialist, Mrs. Meisner-Bian, 59, has steadfastly refused to throw her 5.5 percent of the electorate to Mr. Waldheim.

Opinion polls suggest that Mr. Waldheim will triumph with from 51 to 53 percent of the vote.

Mrs. Meisner-Bian accused the Socialists of "pure opportunism" in dropping up Mr. Waldheim's war record, saying that they were as responsible as the People's Party for rehabilitating former Nazis and bringing them into public life.

She said, "If Senger becomes president, it would bury the whole affair and the issue of the past would disappear. If Waldheim is president, at least the discussion will go on."

Antipathy for the Socialists, who have been in power for 12 years in their campaign swept up in his campaign regard his decision as a milestone toward ending the Socialists in national elections next spring and installing a government more sympathetic to business and individual achievement.

Gerhardt Weiler, a 34-year-old architect who heads Youth for



Kurt Waldheim during speech Friday at rally in Vienna.

stalling a government more sympathetic to business and individual achievement.

## Senate Tax Bill Contains Dozens of Exceptions

By Gary Klotz

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee's tax-reform bill, intended to create a more uniform tax system for businesses and individuals, contains dozens of special exceptions granted to individuals and corporations.

Embedded in the 1,499-page bill now before the Senate are more than \$5 billion in special favors that senators have inserted for their constituents. Many would protect existing tax benefits for public or semipublic projects being planned or under construction.

But, as in past tax bills, private companies and individuals are able to benefit from the special provisions. Among them are General Mills, General Motors Corp., Pan Am Corp., Chrysler Corp., New York West Airlines, Control Data Corp. and major steel companies.

All 20 members of the Senate Finance Committee were able to obtain such favors. But about half of the exceptions were granted to companies outside the committee's jurisdiction. A committee staff member said the

requests of senators who strongly opposed the bill were looked on favorably than others.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat of New York, who is one of the leading supporters of the tax-revision effort in the committee, received more exceptions than any other senator, according to the staff member.

These special exceptions are hidden in legislative language that masks the identity of the company or community involved.

Even senators have been unable to learn all of the special provisions, although Senator Bob Packwood, the Oregon Republican who is chairman of the Finance Committee, said he would give them a full list soon.

Such special provisions, known as "transition rules," have traditionally been part of tax bills and have been used by committee chairmen to help gain support for the legislation.

Some senators are angry that it would special favor certain businesses, which have been granted. Others complain that they were not given the opportunity to discuss themselves. Senate million, a Democrat of Michigan, objected that the special provisions were not identified clearly.

Mr. Levin said: "We would like a number of us, a list of the transitions that we can see what are the special favors which have been used, so that we can see what situations in our states might fit the standards."

While some of the transition rules appear to be political favors many are intended to keep the legislation from adversely affecting certain projects under way a lot.

Senator Pete Wilson, a Republican of California, asked for a list of the exceptions for Walt Disney Co. to protect existing tax benefits for films already in production. He also obtained an exception for the tax-exemption for all entertainment companies that had films television shows in production.

The costliest exception is a provision that would give steel companies a tax break on power in Iraq in a 1988 military coup.

Mr. Aziz, who is also his country's deputy prime minister, discussed the move in an interview with the London-based Arabic magazine Al-Tadamon.

The Beirut daily An-Nahar also informed Arab diplomats as saying that Mr. Aziz will be meeting with his Syrian counterpart, Farouk al-Shara, before the See SYRIA, Page 2

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## Activists Issue Call to Kill Cap-And-Trade

## Black Activists Issue Call to Kill Gandhi

## Unions Reject Murdoch's 'Final' Offer

## Swedes Attack Suspected Submarine

### Alfonso Barba: Intelligence Club

## Liberian Leader Issues Coup Pardon

Political analysts said that the

**Former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel was paid damages by**

he reaction is the same — a lot of people don't want to talk about it."

PARIS

idheim to abandon his cam-

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## Tamil Rebels Attack Camp In Sri Lanka

**ARMS: Reagan Holds Firm on SALT Plans, Rejects Co-**

## PLANES: Possible Sale to Jordan

made numerous visits to British Aermance and have clarified their

read the news of legislation to inhibit the president's decision.

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control." He said that Mr. Perle was "the architect of that policy."

Mr. Perle said that the "political

missiles dismantled by the United States almost 10 times the number of missiles dismantled by the United States, said.

The situation apparently remained at a stalemate with all

ing the camp or harming the population, a source in Colombo said.

extradite Sri Lankan extremists  
based in southern India was ab-

extensive efforts and shuttle diplomacy by King Hussein of Jordan.

...the war between Iraq and Iran.

threatened after strongly word-  
statements from the United

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Political analysts said that the

President Morris Troors of Mall reshuffled his government Friday

## AUSTRIA: Nazi Issue Is Deflected

on who feels at all guilty because World War II. Not one."

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He began his efforts with a visit to his own with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria in Damascus.

After Iraqi reconciliation, he said, he will make an all-embracing Arab summit conference. He will then visit Libya, Morocco, in September. All efforts to hold another summit collapsed because of Arab disagreements.

He criticized Arab governments for not trying to settle Syria to Syria, Iraq to Iraq, and Iran to Iran.

He said Hussein has been a staunch ally of Iraq in the Arab League, but Iraq is not a state since Iraq and Kuwait have been dividing Baghdad financial aid.

He said because of his ideological with the Iraqi regime, asked to leave the Arab League.

Two years later, he said, he will try to settle the Palestinian like a pipeline that carries oil from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean coast.

He said analysts said a number of Arab states are in a state of economic stagnation. He said, "In the last decade, Damascus, fed by the United States, has been maintained after strongly worded criticism from the United States and Israel."

He said Iraq is becoming an international treaty not stronger Arab League, he said.

[illegible]



## AMERICAN TOPICS

## New York Proposes Exams for Doctors

Obtaining a license to practice medicine has traditionally entailed a lifetime of work. But Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York has proposed that physicians in New York state be required to pass periodic competency reviews before their licenses are renewed. If the proposal is adopted, as expected, this would be the first such requirement by any state. The frequency of examinations was not specified, but six-year intervals have been suggested.

"Other professions undergo recertification," Mr. Cuomo said. "Although most responsible physicians keep abreast of rapidly changing medical technology, there is absolutely no continuing requirement now in place for members of this life-and-death profession."

## Short Takes

**The New Jersey Education Commissioner, Sam Cooperman,** has rejected a decision by an administrative law judge, Bruce Campbell, that boys can play on girls' high-school field hockey teams if the boys have no team of their own. The judge said that barring boys violated state laws against sex discrimination. Mr. Cooperman said the judge had failed to take into account federal and state court rulings that boys could be barred from girls' teams if it would help in "accomplishing an important government objective" — in this case increasing the participation of girls in sports.

**The Oregon Episcopal School in Portland** has turned down five



The new Betty Crocker, the seventh since 1921.

offers ranging from \$100,000 to \$500,000 from film producers and tabloid newspapers to recreate the story of the school's disastrous expedition to Mount Hood last month. Nine of 13 children from the school in a landslide to death in a landslide. Mr. Cooperman said the school would not participate in "commercial exploitation" of the tragedy.

**The eight states bordering the Great Lakes — Canada, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin —** have agreed to set identical limits on toxic chemicals in the lakes and uniform requirements for companies to design dump sites in the lakes.

Two years ago, Art MacIntyre, says, Southland Corp., the

company that franchises 7-Eleven convenience stores, canceled a contract with him. So he started his own chain of convenience stores — small grocery stores that stay open late at night or even 24 hours a day — in Gaithersburg, Maryland. Going one-up on 7-Eleven, he called them 12-Eleven. All the 6-12s were open so far across the area from 7-Elevens. "The only location I'll buy is right across the street from 7-Elevens," said Mr. MacIntyre, 35. "When you get me mad, I get competitive."

## Betty Crocker Finds Fountain of Youth

General Foods has a new Betty Crocker — the seventh version of the company's symbol since she was created in 1921 as the pen name for a woman who answered consumer inquiries. Now 65, she looks young enough to be the daughter of some of her predecessors.

"That boy who wears is something you associate with women who scurry around catching subway cars or making friends," The Washington Post commented. "Over a hot stove, it would be a fair bet. But that probably doesn't matter, because this Betty Crocker is sending out for Chinese food anyway."

Betty is not the only corporate symbol to be modernized over the years. The pug dog Campbell Soup kids have gotten trimmer, and Aunt Jemima, on pancake mix boxes, has lost weight.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HILGERS

## In Detroit, Students Say Guns Are Prevalent in School

By James Risen

**DETROIT** — On and off school grounds, shootings among inner-city teenagers have produced a sense of crisis. Although Detroit and other major cities have taken steps to control guns, students say they have become a part of everyday life in high-school hallways.

The first two Fridays in Detroit's school year produced two of its worst incidents of violence.

On Oct. 11, Gregory Allen, a 17-year-old from Detroit's Cady High School, walked into a McDonald's restaurant near the school and fired a shotgun twice into a group of youths who were fighting in the midst of a lunch time crowd of more than 100 Cady students. Several students were wounded.

Prosecutors said Mr. Allen, who was sentenced to 30-40 years in prison, started shooting because he was angry that a close friend was being beaten in the melee.

A week later, during Murray-Whit High School's homecoming football game on Oct. 18, four teenagers in a car pulled up behind the grandstand at the inner-city stadium. One pulled out a shotgun and fired on the crowd. Several students were wounded.

Three youths, including one aged 14, have pleaded guilty in the case, while 17-year-old Damon Gamble, charged with the actual shooting, will go on trial as an adult on June

12. Prosecutors say there was no clear motive.

Often during this school year, the names of students from the Detroit public schools have been showing up on the Detroit Police Department's blotter, both as victims and alleged felons.

"A monumental problem exists — guns are really widespread in the schools," said Kristy Miller, 18, a senior and editor of the school newspaper at Mumford High School. "It's almost become a blasé thing. The shock of kids carrying guns has really worn off. Kids you never thought would carry them are carrying guns."

"I know three or four kids who bring guns to school every day," said Jay Norman, 16, a junior at Mumford. "They carry them for protection, or to avenge a fight, and it's a power thing. They think it gives them status."

According to statistics compiled by the Detroit Free Press newspaper from police reports, at least 83 youths aged 16 and under have been shot in Detroit so far in 1986, including 12 who have been killed. In 1985, 236 were shot and 28 were murdered.

To meet the growing threat, Detroit for several years has required all students to pass through metal detectors as they enter school buildings in the morning. It has also conducted random weapons sweeps at its high schools. Experts say that while a number of big-city school systems have experimented

with metal detectors in the past, Detroit and New Orleans are the only cities where they are in use.

The searches in Detroit, which began in January 1984, had been halted in recent months while the school system defended their legality in a court battle with the American Civil Liberties Union. But a federal court dismissed the ACLU's case and approved the city's use of metal detectors under new guidelines designed to protect the constitutional rights of students.

Often, the shootings in Detroit seem senseless. In fact, Detroit police say the shootings are not the result of rival gang fighting for turf. Police experts on youth crime here say youths are shooting each other simply for their expensive gym shoes or to settle minor arguments.

"We don't really have a problem with organized gangs like Los Angeles or Chicago or New York," says Inspector Julius Higgins, chief of Detroit's special crime section, which handles juvenile crime in the inner city. "But we have some loose-knit groups of kids who name their groups after the brand names of shoes, like Adidas or Fila, and they shoot kids at bus stops for their shoes."

School officials point out that Detroit is one of many cities wrestling with the legal and logistical problems caused by weapons in the classroom.

In fact, big cities across the United States are starting to take stronger steps to deal with guns. Houston, which has had several school shootings this year, established a new center in May where disruptive students (and school weapons) will be reassigned and kept out of the mainstream schools.

Baltimore, where two students have been shot to death on school grounds this year, set new guidelines in April prohibiting students from bringing knapsacks or outer coats, which might conceal weapons, into classrooms. While it rejected surveillance cameras and metal detectors, the school board has started a weapons hot line so students can anonymously warn school security personnel about those carrying guns.

In Los Angeles, some secondary schools now have "closed campuses," with only one entrance and exit during the day. Marty Estin, a school spokesman, said that school police officers are also stationed full time in high schools and in patrol cars around campuses. While Los Angeles expects students found with guns, "we haven't gotten to the point where we use metal detectors," he said.

There is still little agreement among experts nationwide over whether school violence is worsening in America; reliable nationwide statistics are not available. Still, it seems clear that the increased ease with which guns are becoming available to teenagers has worsened the climate of fear in many inner city schools.

## Vote on U.S. Housing Is Break With the Past

By Linda Greenhouse

**WASHINGTON** — Signaling a sharp break with the federal housing policy of the past 50 years, the House of Representatives has voted to channel nearly all new funds for public housing into rehabilitation of existing units rather than new construction.

The vote came on a Republican-sponsored amendment to a bill to extend most major federal housing and community development programs for several years. The House completed a third day of debate on the overall measure before adjourning for the weekend and will take up the bill again next week.

A similar bill cleared the Senate Banking Committee last month and gave a good chance of being approved by the Senate, which also is likely to approve the amendment that the House adopted Thursday.

President Ronald Reagan has threatened to veto any bill that preserves housing programs at their current level, as the House and Senate bills do. The administration has sought to eliminate a number of the programs and sharply curtail many others.

The vote on the amendment, sponsored by Representative Steve Bartlett, a Republican of Texas, called for the House to vote on the amendment Thursday for the amendment despite the pleas of the bill's chief Democratic sponsor, Representative Henry B. Gonzalez of Texas, to defer it.

The vote reflected a growing feeling in Congress, among liberals as well as conservatives, that the billions of dollars spent on public housing over the years have failed to provide the nation's poor with decent places to live.

Mr. Bartlett said that more than a third of the 12 million public housing units in the nation are expected to be coming at least \$5,000. He said that vacancy rates were high in many cities.

Congress has appropriated \$860 million for new construction of public housing in the 1986 fiscal year. Under the amendment approved Thursday, this money could be spent only to complete units already committed, with the rest to be spent on rehabilitation.

In future years money could be spent only to complete units already committed, to replace those demolished or sold if the Department of Housing and Urban Development certified that a replacement was needed, or when 90 percent of a public housing authority's units were in good condition.

Mr. Bartlett said the current \$860-million appropriation could pay for 4,600 new units or the repair of 64,000. "It's time to adjust our thinking to the realities of 1986," he said.

Public housing was built at the rate of 20,000 units a year in the Carter administration. Several representatives from the Northeast contended strenuously

that new public housing was needed despite flaws in the existing program. Representative Robert Gaskins, a Democrat of New York, said that 200,000 families were on the waiting list for public housing in New York City, a wait that will take 30 years at current vacancy rates.

Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat, said the new policy would add to the numbers of homeless people. "You can't shoo a growing population into an existing number of units," he said.

The main bill is expected to be passed by the House next week, although there may be other amendments. The bill would allow, at roughly the current levels of funding, the federal government to subsidize the construction of housing programs, including federal subsidies for rental housing for low-income people, federal mortgage insurance for low- and moderate-income homeowners and special assistance for housing in rural and urban areas.

Although neither the House nor the Senate bills contain dollar figures, the Congressional Budget Office has estimated the five-year cost of the amendment at \$1.5 billion.

The administration has succeeded in cutting back the scale of federal housing programs, a fact that may make the impact of the vote more significant.

More than 5,000 units have been built in each year of the Reagan administration.

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

**BOON** — A government spokesman said Friday officials expected eight West German civilians captured by U.S.-backed rebel forces in Nicaragua to be freed later in the day.

The spokesman, Herbert Schmittling, said the release had been set for Thursday, but had been delayed.

"The release will be attempted again today," he said.

Government sources told The Associated Press that the eight West Germans, seized on May 17, would be released inside Nicaragua to Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, a prominent member of the opposition Social Democratic Party who has been sent to Nicaragua as a special envoy.

A spokeswoman for the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, the U.S.-backed rebel organization that captured the West Germans, told The New York Times in a telephone interview from Miami on Thursday that the hostages were in good physical condition.

She said they would be handed over as soon as an intermediary could accept them.

The West Germans, four men and four women, were working as volunteers on local construction projects in Jacinto Barca, about 75



Itzhak Perlman, the violinist, talks with Lord Carrington, the NATO secretary-general, at the 35th Harvard commencement ceremony. Both were given honorary degrees.

## Apartheid Foe Elected to Harvard Board

By New York Times Service

**CAMBRIDGE** — A dissident alumnus who wants Harvard University to divest itself of its holdings in American companies doing business in South Africa has been elected to the school's board of overseers.

The announcement, made at the Harvard commencement exercises Wednesday, brought cheers from some students who had been bawling reading "Divest."

The dissident, Gay W. Seidman, a doctoral candidate in sociology at the University of California, Berkeley, graduated from Harvard in 1978 and

spent five years teaching and writing in southern Africa.

Harvard is opposed to selling off its portfolio of \$416 million in stock in companies that do business in South Africa. The chairman of the board, Joan T. Bok, wrote a letter opposing the candidacy of three alumni who called for divestment.

The overseers are one of Harvard's two governing bodies, along with the more powerful Board of Corporation, which exercises day-to-day management of the school. The overseers serve for six years.

It also has suggested that the issue be left open to negotiation for up to 180 days after the signing of a peace accord.

Nicaragua's neighbors, on the other hand, say arms control should apply to all weapons, as well as to troop strength.

**New Peace Talks Open**

Foreign ministers from 13 Latin American nations gathered Friday for renewed Central American peace talks amid warnings that the Contadora group may soon abandon its search for a negotiated settlement of regional conflicts, Reuters reported from Panama City.

On the eve of Friday's session, Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo of Colombia said that differences between Nicaragua, the U.S., and neighbors over military issues may be too extensive for compromise.

His statement marked the first time any diplomat from a station in the Contadora group has publicly suggested that its peace efforts might fail.

The Contadora group, comprising Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, has been trying since January 1983 to persuade the Central American countries to sign a peace accord.

## Evangelist Seeks Funds By Promising Tax Break

By Thomas B. Edsall

**WASHINGTON** — The Reverend Pat Robertson, the television evangelist, has collected millions of dollars to finance the mobilization of Christian evangelists in politics, in part by promising that contributions are tax-deductible.

These evangelists could form a nucleus of support if he decides to run for the presidency, Mr. Robertson said for months. The television evangelist, who has collected millions of dollars to finance the mobilization of Christian evangelists in politics, in part by promising that contributions are tax-deductible.

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At the end of the rally, a questionnaire asked Mr. Robertson about his 1988 plans. He replied, "Thousands of people have been asking me to get involved, to be a candidate for president of the United States."

He added: "I am crystallizing a decision, so let me ask you here in Michigan, should I do it?" The answer, he noted, was "yes."

Freedom Council literature passed out at the rally told prospective precinct delegates they could choose either party. Officials of the council said 4,900 supporters filed as Republicans and 500 to 600 filed as Democrats.

Two former IRS commissioners, Stephen Cohen and Jerome Kurtz, questioned in interviews the legitimacy of tax-deductibility claims by organizations actively involved in a primary election. Neither former commissioner would comment specifically about the Freedom Council, but both said that the law is designed to provide tax benefits only for charitable activities, not politics.

Political activity by a charitable

organization, Mr. Cohen said, is making the law "100 percent illegal. The question is what the law is designed to do, and the answer is clearly not in the case of political activity."

Mr. Kurtz cited provisions barring tax-deductible charities from "carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation... including the publishing or distributing of statements supporting any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office."

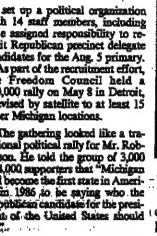
The council's newsletter, the Freedom Report, declares that donors' "contributions are now tax-deductible," adding: "We expect official approval shortly."

Robert Skolnick, general counsel to the National Legal Foundation, an affiliate of the council, said he was not aware that Mr. Robertson had claimed tax-deductible status for the Freedom Council. "In my opinion, it should not be done unless you get the tax status," he said.

Other prospective presidential candidates, including Senator Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat, and Representative Jack Kemp, a New York Republican, have set up tax-deductible research foundations.

Representatives of civil rights groups, who had lobbied strongly against the nomination, approved the committee's action.

"This sends a message to the Justice Department and other making recommendations for federal judges that the Senate and the com-



Pat Robertson

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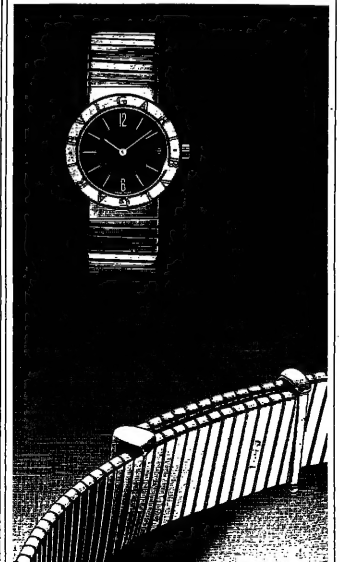
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## DEATH NOTICE

JOHN PAULINO JR. died on April 18 after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and his children, John and Mary. Burial will be in the Mount Carmel Cemetery, Mount Carmel, Pa. 12053.

## Go Slow on Poland

## 100 Centuries Later . . .

all Western sites prove flawed. No wonder

## Progressive Taxation

**This is not just a political trade-off. There**

**Other Comment**

ward East-West relations and arms control

**I.**

## America's Dark New Identity

## Waldheim: A Final Look Before the Vote

## Why the Critics Are Unfair

the fact that the English version of my father's book "In the Eye of the Storm" —and many young people in the U.S. —are sad that had feelings like

## OPINION

## Lessons of a War Game: It Matters Which Gun Is Smoking

Syria comes under attack. One participant said: "I don't see any reason for Syria to be in Syria."

it is, nonetheless: Insofar as one of the weapons in countering terrorism, circumstances alter ways a matter of simply finding it, and then. Pow!

And the administration is learning the April bombing attack on Jerusalem. Mr. Reagan said that one against state-sponsored terror Iran if he had the kind of

it has made of it.

When you are talking about "smoking guns" it is only prudent for the government in Washington to rely on its own smoke detectors and on its right to decide whether the gun is smoking. When you are talking about the difference between a Libya, say, and a Syria, a foolish consistency is a prescription for something foolhardy.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## Pressure Grows on Syria To Make Up With Iraq

The Syrians also were troubled by the Iranian occupation of the strate-

### *Waldheim: A Final Look Before the Vote*

## Why the Critics Are Unfair

## He Shares in Collective Guilt

very nose. And he stands accused by the United Nations War Crimes Commission of having participated in atrocities against parsons and civilians in Yugoslavia.

For it is only by unambiguously repudiating anyone and anything associated with Nazism that we may be able to prevent its resurgence in the future.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

For Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel: 473-7768. Tlx: RSS6928

return to military service in 1942 after a leg injury had healed. But the Ger-

It is a myth that he was a Nazi. My

support for the Jewish people—minister by having

of the Holocaust victims  
not the Jews in wanting to

MEXICO CITY — Gen. Antonio Arzola, leader of the rebel

those who con-  
implemented it.

**CANTON**—Two hundred thou-

attempt to resist Tokio. Nanking was preparing for action, but the coast



## OPINION

## A Divided Society: Britain Heads Into the Feudal Age

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — Rich, poor, North, South, public, private: The contrasts are stark in Britain today. It is an extraordinarily divided society, one that is heading for a feudal age.

Wealth pouring into central London fuels a real-estate boom to rival anything in New York or Boston. Estate agents talk of family houses, costing special, going for the pound equivalent of \$1 million and up. The shops have never seemed so full of luxuries.

But in the north of England, only 150 miles (240 kilometers) from London, the unemployed loiter in bleak streets. The European Community rates Merseyside, the area including Liverpool, in the northwest, as one of the poorest parts of the community — rivaling Sicily, Sardinia and Calabria.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's minister of employment, Lord Young, said the other day: "This country has

**Britain is on the way to becoming the worst-educated country in the First World, at a time when productive growth depends on education.**

never had as good a time as it has today. We've never had it so good for the 57 percent of us who are working."

Yes, since Mrs. Thatcher took office in 1979, real incomes have gone up more than 6 percent. The inflation rate is down to about 3 percent a year. Many have never had it so good. But then there are the 13 percent of Britons mentioned by Lord Young.

Unemployment used to be the absolute no of British politics. Twenty years ago the possible figure of one million unemployed was mentioned as a symbol of unacceptability. Today there are 3.4 million people out of work. Counting 300,000 more who are in official training programs for the unemployed, the figure approaches four million.

Moreover, much of the unemployment is long-term. Thousands of people in their 20s have not been able to find work since they left school at 16. Even larger numbers of university graduates, the children of the middle class, have gone without real jobs for years.

Joblessness reflects the fact that Britain is in a process of deindustrialization. In the last 10 years manufacturing output dropped by 4.3 percent in this country. By comparison, it rose 61 percent in Japan, 42 percent in the United States and 22 percent in Italy.

Another phenomenon just as significant in its way, is the decline in the quality of long-served British public

institutions. The National Health Service, universities and state schools are all hard pressed for funds. Britain is becoming an exemplar of what J.K. Galbraith called "private opulence and public squalor."

British universities are dependent on government funding. In the last five years, allowing for inflation, their money has been cut 20 percent. They have reduced the number of students by 20,000 and made academic salaries among the meager in the land. Some universities may have to close.

Britain is on the way to becoming the worst-educated country in the First World, at a time when productive growth has come to depend more and more on education.

The decline in public institutions has led middle-class people increasingly to seek private substitutes. Most belong to private health plans. Friends of mine who used to send their children to state schools no longer do.

One of them remarked sadly on the shabbiness of the state school right next to his son's luxurious private school in south London.

Visitors to London are not likely to be aware of such changes. The city remains wonderfully attractive, the museums exciting, the parks splendid.

Even with the fall in American trade, theaters offer a dazzling choice of plays: a superb Royal Shakespeare Company "Troilus and Cressida" set in the Boer War, experiments even in the commercial theater.

The changes, however, are beginning to tell on the character of the society. Neal Ascherson, a columnist of The Observer, wrote recently: "London is traveling backwards through time towards a relationship between wealth and labor that is almost precapitalist."

"What does this mean? Among other things, the return of servants. Not living in, like 'Upstairs, Downstairs': There isn't room for that. But commensurate."

"It means a huge service and craft population, making clothes and cutlery, furniture and designer rugs for the rich, spending their electronics and guarding their homes. It means a capital city not unlike the pattern of 18th-century Paris, where almost all employment depended on the needs of the Court and the thousands of privileged royal functionaries around it."

"That may be too apocalyptic. But Britain is certainly becoming a more divided society. People feel it, and they do not like it. Lord Young may tell them that they have never had things so good. But you will not find many Britons these days who are content about where their country is going."

The New York Times.



By GALLEO &amp; REY in Europe for (Maurice) C&amp;W Syndicate.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Presidents and the Press

In his opinion column, Lou Cannon says that "blaming the Press is a Reagan habit" (May 28), but in fact it is a presidential rather than a Reagan trait.

When I was working for United Press International in New York in 1964, a friend at the State Department, now long since dead, leaked a story to me about an impending initiative on Vietnam by President Lyndon Johnson. UPI went with the story and when LBJ saw it on the wire, by all accounts, he was outraged and demanded that the State Department "find out where this guy got his information from."

The result of this was that I spent a splendid two weeks being wined and dined by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations while they tried to find out where I had my information from. I never told, of course, but since I could not then (and cannot now) afford New York restaurant prices, I was happy to go eating and drinking at their expense.

I later found out that LBJ had ended his initiative (I have forgotten what it was) because of the leak. I wonder what Mr. Reagan is concocting now because of people like Mr. Cannon?

JOHN PARRY, Geneva.

## Heating Up the Cold War

It is well known that Soviet foreign policy is shaped by internal debate between those who favor dialogue and a degree of accommodation with the West

and those who prefer an uncompromising "fortress Russia" stance. The current stalemate in most East-West discussions suggests that U.S. action against Libya has for the time being strengthened the hard-line faction in the Kremlin. One must hope that future anti-terrorist tactics will show greater subtlety. We can ill afford another prolonged freeze in U.S.-Soviet relations such as could be brought on by any use of naked force against Syria.

D.E.A. SIBLEY, London.

## Self-Inflicted Terrorism

Recently I read your report "Communists Step Up Violence in Chile" (May 29), which attributed all acts of violence against General Augusto Pinochet's regime to his extreme opponents. Today I read in Foreign Affairs an essay by Mark Falgout, from the American Enterprise Institute, pointing out that "the government itself is not above staging events (such as electrical blackouts in major cities or the bombing of public buildings), where the victims are innocent civilians" to underline the need for continued military rule.

It seems that, along with random terrorism, state terrorism, and so forth, we are seeing another important brand of this phenomenon: auto-terrorism. It "justifies" the continued dominance of dictators under monarchs like General Pinochet.

ARMANDO URIBE, Paris.

## Helsinki Was a Sham

In response to the report "East-West Talks Close on Angry Note" (May 27):

Michael Novak, the U.S. representative at these talks, which ended May 26 in Geneva, was correct in blocking the compromise provisions for their final recommendations. Indeed, such a clear and firm position is by far better than any wishy-washy compromise. Human rights are not just uplifting slogans, but deeply connected with the very life and being of millions of people.

We have been against the Helsinki agreements of 1975 from the start, not only because they unjustly denied Romania's loss of its Bessarabia, Bukovina and southern Dobruja provinces, but also because it was clear to us that the Soviet Union and its satellites (including Communist Romania) would use the terms of this agreement exactly as it would suit them.

GEORGES SERDICU, Secretary-General, Romanian National Peasant Party, Geneva.

## Survival of the Toughest?

It is now rare to read the news without encountering the phrase "get tough."

The Canadians are apparently getting tough with the United States over trade tariffs on Canadian lumber ("Canada Resentless, Sees Tariffs on U.S. Goods," June 4), and the tariffs were originally themselves a get-tough measure. In getting tough with terrorists, the

## The Education of a Father, Or, Why Is He Crying Now?

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Even after a year, the sight of a purple plastic bucket in the sink gives me a start. Except for the wheels, I might have thought it was a new kind of soap. For a moment I'm puzzled. And then I remember: I have a little boy who is a year old this week. It's his car.

The books will tell you the estimated time of arrival of all developmental

## MEANWHILE

stages. You know: "Follows moving object, 4 months. Says 'da-da,' 9 months. Pulls cat's tail and roars at the subsequent connection, 1 year." What they don't tell you is a father's stage.

When Daddy does he stop casting that obsessive first glance at the chest of his sleeping child, just to make sure he is breathing? (Four months.) When does he begin to distinguish among the different cries — I banged my knee, where's Mom, I want hunch! (Eight months.) And when does the reality of a day being, descended magically into his life,

become fixed in a father's consciousness? Fixed, like his name, like his other identities, so that his memory no longer needs the prompting of automotive artifacts. My research is incomplete, but I know it must be beyond one year.

Daddy's stages are proceeding apace. In the last week, two discoveries. First, the joy of watching. I spent part of an afternoon watching him empty his potty. He had just figured out that if he releases an object as his arm goes through an arc, he can turn everything in reach into a projectile. The room can't alive with the sound of plastic.

The discovery that he could give flight to objects — not just balls, but nuts and caps and cereal — has multiplied once. Now Daddy's already considerable powers of destruction. These powers suggest that traditional ways of recording a child's progress are inadequate. True, height and weight are important.

But how much more so a concept the nuclear scientists have developed for the exquisite quantification of destructive capacity: throw-weight. Think how useful would be a medical chart that said: "Daniel Krauthammer, Height: 28 inches; weight: 28 pounds; Head circumference: 20 inches. Throw-weight: 2 megatons. Keep away from large objects."

Within the last week Daniel has also started walking, the "drunken sailor" walk, a bewildered ballet of bristling and wholly unintended skips and protests. These first steps filled me with a feeling of terror and wonder I could not quite place. My wife immediately said: "Like watching a tightrope walker. No pole, no net."

But the life of a 1-year-old boy is not all learning and destroying. For proof, I refer you to a publication of the American Pediatric Association. The guidebook to its last convention provided, amid shuttle-bus schedules and a list of corporate sponsors, an offer of day-care: three programs, depending on age.

For the youngest, ages 0-2, the activity schedule began with "morning rest" at 8 A.M. and moved on through such items as feeding (9:30 A.M. and 12 noon), "burping and talking" (10 A.M. and 1 P.M.), "roll and play on floor" (11:30 A.M.), and "eye-hand coordination exercise" (3:30 P.M.), the whole interspersed with naps.

If you ever needed evidence that life is all decline, this is it. He'll never have days like this again. Soon morning rest (at 8 A.M.) becomes gulping breakfast. Roll and play turns to violin lessons. Burping and talking — a lovely combination — becomes reading and writing. Satisfying, yes, but in a wholly inferior way. Nap time disappears altogether.

I would go on, but it seems someone has put a giant velvet green pea in my bed. Who could possibly... Washington Post Writers Group.

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## SPORTS

## Lendl, Unseeded Pernfors Win To Gain Final of French Open

PARIS (AP)—Top-seeded Ivan Lendl and unseeded Mikael Pernfors reached the men's championship match of the French Open tennis tournament Friday. Lendl, a Swede, won the U.S. collegiate championship the last two years while attending the University of Georgia, best eighth-seeded Henri Leconte of France, 2-6, 7-5, 7-6 (4-3), 6-3.

Lendl, the French Open champion in 1984 and the U.S. Open finalist last year, will play Pernfors for the title Sunday. The women's Wimbledon title was to be decided Saturday, with top-seeded Martina Navratilova playing defending champion and second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd.

"I came here with the hope that I could win several matches," Lendl said. "I've won six. I've got one more to go."

Krick said that "today is the day I should've been woken up." He was jested during the match played in a dull rain and boomed at the end.

Pernfors began his comeback after the first rain delay, which lasted about 24 hours. He trailed, 3-4, after breaking Leconte's service just before the rain. After the interruption and break for a 6-5 lead, then held for the set.

In the third set, the Swede, Pernfors, having changed clothing during the second rain delay, trailed by 3-4 when he hit a forehand long. That was the last point he lost, as he finished out the set with a beautiful backhand shot down the line while Leconte was charging to the net.

Pernfors broke Leconte's serve in the second game of the fourth set. With the crowd chanting "Henri-REE, Hen-REE," the two held serve from there and Pernfors won the match as Leconte hit a forehand into the net.

It was spitting rain, windy and unseasonably cold when the first match began. Lendl played all the way in blue warm-up pants and a short-sleeved sweater. Krick started in a warm-up jacket, which he later discarded.

"I'm freezing," he shouted at one point.

But as bad as the weather was, Krick's tennis was worse. His serve was broken in the first and third games of the match and Lendl never was in trouble.

Out of 84 points Lendl scored, 51 came on unforced errors by Krick. He had four double faults in one set, and Lendl won five of the 18 games at love. Krick served 11 times, was broken on eight and won just 26 points on his serve.

Krick had only one break point in the entire contest, in the eighth game of the first set, and could not capitalize. Lendl, playing well on key points, rallied and won the set when Krick hit a backhand long.

Krick, a surprise semifinalist, spent much of his time talking to himself and never displayed the power game he used Tuesday in a thrilling quarterfinal victory over Guillermo Vilas.

By the middle of the second set, the crowd at Roland Garros was whistling derisively at every shot Krick missed. He dropped that set on his serve. Lendl breaking at love when Krick double faulted.

"It's a joke," Krick once shouted to himself, and the fans who half-heartedly booed him were not as good as dead.

"Come on, Krick, Lendl can't take it any more," one fan shouted during the third set.

Those six games took just 19 minutes. Fittingly, Lendl won the match on a service break at love getting there when Krick double faulted and winning the final point when Krick slammed a volley into the net.

The crowd boomed as the two players shook hands at the net.

"Disaster," Krick said. "I beat myself. The guy didn't have an opponent."

Lendl said he did not think Krick was comfortable playing on clay but refused to criticize his opponent.



Ivan Lendl wound up to hit a backhand shot while defeating the listless and often booed Johan Krick, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

## Sampson Ejected for Fighting, Rockets Floor Celtics, 111-96

By Roy S. Johnson  
HOUSTON—After four hard-fought games, emotions spilled over and fans flew Thursday night. As a result, the Houston Rockets lost one of their most important players when Ralph Sampson was ejected 3 minutes 30 seconds into the second period of the National Basketball Association contest.

But the Boston Celtics could not take advantage. Instead, the Rockets used the incident as a catalyst to rout the Celtics, 111-96, and remain in contention for the NBA title.

They trail, 3 games to 2, in the 6-7 final series. The teams were to resume playing Sunday in Boston Garden, where the Celtics are 49-1 this season.

Led by Akem Ojajuwon, the Rockets outscored Boston, 49 percent to 41, outrebounced them, 56-37, forced them into 18 turnovers and led by as many as 25 points.

"I've coached a few years, and I think this was one of the most game-sevens I've ever been involved in," said Bill Fitch, the Rockets coach.

Ojajuwon, in his most commanding performance of the series, blocked 32 points, 14 rebounds and 8 shot blocks.

"Alzen just took over," said K.C. Jones, the Celtics coach.

The fighting began when Sampson and Ojajuwon exchanged punches after Jerry Sichting, the Celtics' 6-foot-1 (1.83-meter) reserve guard, held him defensively underneath the basket. The 7-foot Sampson took a swing at Sichting, then chased him, landing a second punch before Bill Walton of the Celtics tackled Sampson.

By then, all the players were involved in the melee. Ojajuwon and Dennis Johnson also exchanged punches, with Johnson receiving a severe cut near his left eye.

Sampson could not be restrained until Fitch and a teammate, Rick Reid, held him down for several moments. Sampson was called for a flagrant foul and ejected by referee Jack Maddams and Hugh Evans. Sichting remained in the game.

When order was restored, and Sampson had left the floor after exchanging a few more words with Evans, Sichting missed the free throw he was awarded for the technical and the score remained 34-32 in favor of the Rockets.

Sampson said afterward he was really sorry the happened. The NBA is not that type of league, he was very emotional during the game, and I will continue to be emotional for the rest of the series.

Ojajuwon was moved to center. He had scored two successive bas-



Ralph Sampson of the Rockets drew back to hit Dennis Johnson as another Celtic, Bill Walton, hung onto him.

kets before the altercation to put his team ahead, and he scored four more points during a 7-0 run that gave Houston a 41-33 lead. He also began to dominate the rebounding grabbing seven that period. And he began blocking shots with abandon, swatting away four before termination.

"When Sampson went out," Jones said, "we lost our intensity and the Rockets gained more."

The Rockets built a 54-41 lead. It was 58-47 by intermission, and 88-85 after three periods.

Besides Ojajuwon, the Rockets showed excellent performances from Mitchell Wiggins and Reid. Wiggins entered with 5 minutes 30 seconds left in the opening period after Lloyd, who was 1 for 4, missed his first two shots and committed a turnover. Wiggins made his first shot, a 15-foot jumper, getting 14 in the first half, and a surprising seven rebounds.

Reid scored only 13 points, but for the Celtics, it was an unusual exhibition. Larry Bird and Kevin McHale scored 14 of the team's 26 points in the first quarter, but managed only four points in the second: Bird's three-point shot and McHale's free throw. McHale finished with 33 points, but Bird only 17. He got four in the second half, when he did not score a basket. Robert Parish had 4 points and 3 rebounds.

"We lost our composure," Bird said.

## U.S. Track Star Attempts Suicide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
INDIANAPOLIS—Kathy Ormsby, the North Carolina State distance runner who set the U.S. collegiate record in the women's 10,000 meters this year, was in serious condition with a spinal injury Thursday after attempting a suicide jump off a 40-foot (12-meter) bridge.

Ormsby, 21, a junior from Rockingham, North Carolina, leaped from the bridge Wednesday night after dropping out of the 10,000-meter final at the NCAA Outdoor Track and Field Championships. She was being treated in the surgical intensive care unit at Wishard Memorial Hospital. A statement from her parents, Dale and Sallie Ormsby, said she had been hospitalized since the weekend. She was being treated in the surgical intensive care unit at Wishard Memorial Hospital. A statement from her parents, Dale and Sallie Ormsby, said she had been hospitalized since the weekend. She was being treated in the surgical intensive care unit at Wishard Memorial Hospital. A statement from her parents, Dale and Sallie Ormsby, said she had been hospitalized since the weekend.

The statement added: "We are unsure at the present time if the damage is permanent."

According to Captain Larry D. Probst of the university police department, "A doctor who treated her said she told him, 'I jumped.'"

Lieutenant Doug Cox of the university police said that "what we know is she dropped out of the race at the 6,500-meter point."

She was discovered by her coach, Rollie Geiger, and she did say to him at that time that she did

jump off the bridge," Cox said. "I don't know how anybody could have fallen off without climbing up on the top, which is 39 feet to 4 feet high."

"There is no physical evidence to indicate that anything else happened," he said.

According to a statement by most officials, Ormsby ran off the track, climbed a low fence and ran across a softball field. The bridge, over the White River, is about two blocks from Indiana University Track Stadium. According to a police report, she landed in weeds on the west side.

A source close to the team said that Ormsby "is a shy girl, an introvert. She seemed to put pressure on herself that she had to run fast every race. She apparently felt she had to win the NCAA race. She was hanging in with the leaders, but I guess she felt she couldn't win, and she couldn't handle it."

A stadium official, who asked not to be identified, said that Ormsby "went looking for Ormsby after approximately 10 minutes. He thought she was crying. He was worried."

"He then decided to go by the river. And there she was. She had jumped off a 40-foot bridge."

Ormsby, a premed major at the academic dean's list at North Carolina State, had said she wanted to become a medical missionary. (AP, NYT)



Kathy Ormsby (113) was among the leaders in her race before jogging off the track and jumping from a bridge.

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## Braves Get 3 Out; Garvey's First Ejection Makes 4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK—Steve Garvey, after a mere 17-plus years in the major leagues, was ejected from a game for the first time Thursday night—by protesting the third out of a triple play the Atlanta Braves turned in during their 4-2 victory over San Diego Padres.

Plate umpire Charlie Williams made the call, then ejected Garvey. "I just said in general, 'We've got to be a team,'" Garvey said. "I'm unbelievable. I didn't say anything. I just showed him where" teammate Rip Roberts' hand hit the plate.

"I've been playing ball for 30 years and I've never been thrown out of a game," Garvey said. "I've never cursed a umpire."

The triple play took place in the third inning. Roberts opened with a single and went to third on Tony Gwynn's single to center. Then Cox

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

via McReynolds hit a ground ball to pitcher Zane Smith.

Smith's throw to Glenn Hubbard forced Gwynn at second.

Hubbard's throw to Bob Knepper's first doubled up McReynolds and when Roberts tried to score, he was thrown out. Horner to Ozzie Virgil.

Umpire Garvey said, "I'm unbelievable. I didn't say anything. I just showed him where" teammate Rip Roberts' hand hit the plate.

"I've been playing ball for 30 years and I've never been thrown out of a game," Garvey said. "I've never cursed a umpire."

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Dodgers 1, Astros 0 in Houston. Rick Honeycutt held Los Angeles to two hits over eight innings and Steve Sax tripled and scored on Ken Landry's sacrifice fly in the sixth. The Dodgers, who lost 10-9 games on a just-completed road swing, have won 14 of their last 18.

Mets 7, Pirates 6 in Pittsburgh. Bob Ojeda pitched a five-hitter and George Foster and Kevin Mitchell each drove in two runs for Mets.

Phillies 7, Expos 3 in Montreal. Darren Daulton hit a three-run homer during a five-run first inning that gave Montreal its fifth straight loss; the Phillies have won nine of their last 10.

Cards 4, Cubs 3 in St. Louis. Bob Forsch tied Hall of Famer Dizzy Dean for fifth place on the Cardinals' all-time victory list, at

134, and Ozzie Smith drove in two runs against Chicago.

Brewers 9, Red Sox 5 in Milwaukee. Ken Landry's sacrifice fly in the sixth, 388 run in 21 innings being recalled from the minors, drove a three-run triple over the head of right fielder Dwight Gooden during a four-run third inning that beat Boston. Wade Boggs of the Red Sox went 3-for-4 to raise his major league batting average to .400.

Orioles 7, Mariners 1 in Baltimore. Les Lacy drove in two runs to help beat Seattle.

White Sox 9, A's 5 in Chicago. Harold Baines drove in four runs against Oakland to help end a three-game losing streak.

Royals 8, Twins 2 in Kansas City, Missouri. George Brett hit a home run, scored two runs and drove in two runs against Minnesota.

## SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Seattle	4-2	San Diego	2-4
Baltimore	7-1	Mariners	1-7
Los Angeles	1-0	Astros	0-1
San Francisco	1-0	Pirates	0-7
Philadelphia	7-3	Expos	3-7
San Diego	4-2	Braves	2-4
Atlanta	2-1	Padres	0-3
St. Louis	4-3	Cubs	3-4
Chicago	2-1	White Sox	1-9
Minnesota	8-2	Twins	2-8
San Francisco	9-5	A's	5-9
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# Le Cid's 350 Years in Performance

Scene after scene in the text foreshadows the modern theater of the absurd with its inexplicable incidents. It does not echo



But if the story and characters of "Gone With the Wind" are interesting and solidly rooted in a dramatic history, if the incidents are varied and detailed, the incidents rich in the variety and drama of life, how does the novel meet the other half of the narrative? How does it inform and enlarge the reader's understanding of the story? Wilson offers a rather strained answer in "Patriotic



Kitchell fancied himself as an artist and a critic of infallible judgment. He was anxious to regiment the arts as well as his countrymen. He was a thwarted playwright himself and nothing of his "creative" endeavors has survived, though as a personality playwrights have made use of him. He is the villain in "The Three Musketeers," received more gentle consideration from Lord Lytton in "The Conspiracy," and the unkind cut of all thanks to the *Lionel Lincoln* of Dan-

But he did permit Comellie's election to the Académie, a gesture of truce rather than a pardon.

After the mighty statesman's death Pope Urban VIII declared: "If there be a God, Cardinal Richelieu will have much to answer for. If there be none, why he lived a successful life."

There is a curious history concerning him which remains that suggests macabre drama. The

There is a French saying, "As beautiful as the Cid," which attests to Corneille's immortality. He wrote the first great French drama, a passion-tossed tale of lovers who challenge impossible odds and conquer all. The sweet music of youth's daring and triumph is well-earned by each generation in turn. That is the



Viewed in retrospect, the merits of Surrealism reside in the way it kept the door open. It is difficult to visit an exhibition like the one at Artcurial, an interesting sampling of all the major Surrealists' work, without regarding it as a collection of peculiar perspectives and

regarding it as a collection of peculiar perspectives and strange objects — some of them, like Jean Benoit's artificially "magical" leather tabernacle containing authentic shrunken head, very strange indeed. But it would be more appropriate to consider them as the incidental trace left by a company of people who, with Breton in the lead, tackled the most crucial cultural issue of this century and, failing to solve it, at least kept the issue alive to this day.

*"L'Avanture Surrealiste Autour d'André Breton," Artcurial, 9 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to Aug. 3.*

*This was adapted by The New York Times Book Review from the introduction to the Book-of-the-Month Club's forthcoming anniversary edition of "Gone With the Wind" by Margaret Mitchell. Tom Wicker is on the staff of the New York Times*



Well, the "Southern myth" certainly is a presence in the American psyche—the idea that in the antebellum South there had been, as Rhett Butler puts it in his parting scene with Scarlett, "the clannishness families, honor and security, roots that go deep . . . the calm dignity that life can have when it's lived by gentle folks, the genial grace of death that are gone."

That myth persists, and strikes a chord in a people divided almost from

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NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	162 1/4	161 3/4	162 1/4	162 1/4
AT&T	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
GE	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Merck	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Amgen	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Boeing	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
McDonald's	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Wendy's	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
McDonald's	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Wendy's	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
10 Year	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
20 Year	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
30 Year	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
1 Year	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4

Market Sales				
NYSE	Amex	Nasdaq	OTC	Other
1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000

NYSE Diary				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	162 1/4	161 3/4	162 1/4	162 1/4
AT&T	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
GE	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Merck	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4

NYSE Index				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
Amex	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
Nasdaq	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
OTC	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
Amex	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
Nasdaq	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
OTC	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000

AMEX Diary				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
Amex	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
Nasdaq	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
OTC	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000

NASDAQ Index				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
Nasdaq	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
OTC	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
Amex	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
Nasdaq	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
OTC	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closes on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## Dow Gains 6.46, to a Record

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices were narrowly mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Friday in light trading, although the Dow Jones industrial average closed at a record high. The Dow, which rose 16.15 to 1,879.44 on Thursday, rose 6.46 to 1,885.90, topping its previous record close of 1,882.35 on May 29. But declining issues led advances by a 4-3 ratio among the 1,900 issues crossing the NYSE tape. The NYSE composite index edged up 0.03, to 140.98.

Volume on the Big Board rose to 111.1 million shares from 110.9 million on Thursday. Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysis said a strong bond market rally was helping stocks withstand scattered profit-taking and worry about the economy. At 3:15 P.M., the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond was up more than 2 points, to 95 1/4.

Before the market opened, the Labor Department reported that U.S. civilian unemployment rose 0.2 percentage points, to 7.3 percent in May. The data also reflected weaker-than-expected gains in nonfarm payroll.

"The stock market has already had a tremendous run based on interest-rate declines," said

Larry Greenwald, co-manager of equity trading at Sanford C. Bernstein.

But Mr. Greenwald said with the market near record heights, more rate declines are not enough to strongly motivate investors. "People get a little jittery when the economy remains in the doldrums," he said.

At 3 P.M., McDonnell International was the most active NYSE-listed issue, and higher. Walt Disney was gaining. It has climbed recently amid speculation that the company could profitably sell and lease back its Epcot Center in Florida.

Pharmaceutical stocks were ahead after Kidder, Peabody & Co. recommended them. Merck Laboratories, Eli Lilly, Upjohn and Merck were all higher.

In the auto sector, General Motors were losing ground but Ford and Chrysler were ahead. Among other blue chip issues, Eastman Kodak, Dow Chemical, Celanese and Owens Illinois were advancing. AT&T was off slightly.

IBM, Digital Equipment and Cray Research were all lower. So were Texas Instruments, National Semiconductor and Advanced Micro Devices.

On the Amex, active issues included Horn & Hardart, Wickes Co. and Horn & Hardart warrants.



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International Herald Tribune

Special News Report

# Atlanta: New Face of the South

## HISTORY At a Glance

### 1845: City Is Named For a Railroad Link

The name Atlanta, a reference to Western and Atlantic Railroad, is given to the site of the southern terminus of a rail link to the North. The city is set to become the principal inland transportation center of the Old South.

### 1864: Civil War Brings Defeat, Destruction

On Sept. 2, 1864, Federal troops take over the city. By November, much has been burned, and General W. T. Sherman leaves on his "march to the sea."

### 1895: City Rises Again

After the Civil War, Atlanta epitomizes the spirit of the New South, advocating reconciliation with the North to restore business. A black educator, Booker T. Washington, urges Blacks to seek economic security before political or social equality. Other blacks reject this approach.



Washington

### 1968: King Is Buried

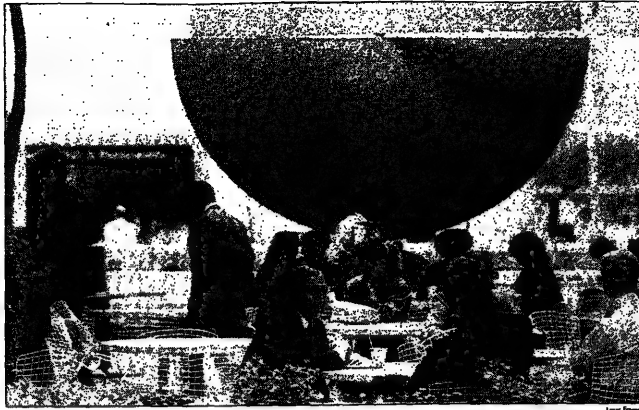
On April 9, 1968, Martin Luther King Jr., the assassinated leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is buried after a funeral that draws thousands of mourners to the city.

### 1973: Atlanta Elects First Black Mayor

In October, 1973, Atlanta becomes the first major city in the South to elect a black mayor, Maynard H. Jackson.

### 1986: Tara Remembered

Atlanta gets a "Gone With the Wind" museum on the 50th anniversary of Margaret Mitchell's book.



An outdoor café at the Peachtree Center.

## City Finds Racial Harmony Pays Off

By Art Harris

ATLANTA — A Chinese journalist, exploring racial progress in this booming capital of the New South, was somewhat taken aback on a recent outing to a popular restaurant set in a converted slave quarters. A young black boy, the menu board about his neck, began obtaining dinner items. Soon, a black waitress, all gussied up in plantation-ette a la Prissy in "Gone With the Wind," served up fried chicken, collard greens and corn bread, tasty regional specialties.

"I'm afraid he thinks you're a slave," said the host, as the bemused waitress tried to unravel cultural confusion by confining her generous wage: \$12 an hour, which included tips. Now the visitor was doubly perplexed. Imagine, slaves making so much money.

"We make nice money, we make nice tips,"

laughed Jo Ann Trimble, 35. "But this isn't about slavery. This is about freedom."

Of course, Aunt Fanny's Cabin is pure Tara time warp in the Dixie suburbs, fantasy in Magnolia, where the South is finally learning to laugh at itself and bury old taboos in a city that bills itself as "too busy to hate."

The slogan was launched by the Chamber of Commerce in the turbulent 1960s to tout the racial harmony Atlanta enjoyed when other Southern cities were erupting in violence over school desegregation. If nothing else, Atlanta remains a proud city obsessed with its image, and its leaders, black and white, always believed that thrashing out conflicts across a table beat the streets.

Indeed, Atlanta likes to boast that it did its integrating peacefully, with leaders of both races concurring that riots would be bad for commerce in a forward-thinking city that one political cynic calls "too greedy to be stupid."

Somehow, it held together during the tense

1960s, the black political takeover of the 1970s and the recent series of murders of 28 black children. Prosperity was always the bottom line.

"There was an understanding between black leaders and the downtown business establishment that good race relations were good for business," said John Lewis, a city councilman and a black civil rights hero once beaten on an Alabama march.

And now that blacks like Mr. Lewis wield the political power in this majority black city, the driving force in Atlanta remains enlightened self-interest, with Mayor Andrew Young playing dual roles as cheerleader and referee, even as he preaches a gospel of boosterism, unrestrained growth and golden opportunity.

"My job," he said, "is to see that whites get some of the power and blacks get some of the money."

As the second black mayor, he is

Continued on page 14

'Too Busy to Hate'

## A Bustling Metropolis Obsessed With Future

Atlantans seem determined not to let differences get in the way of progress.



By William E. Schmidt

ATLANTA — When state highway engineers set out seven years ago, the \$1.3-billion project to widen Atlanta's freeways was the biggest of its kind in the United States, a one-time fix designed to unclog a road system that this booming Southern capital had badly outgrown.

Now, even before the work has been finished, crews will have to start some of it over. Not only must they widen, again, one gridlocked stretch of a suburban freeway, but the Atlanta City Council recently endorsed a controversial plan to build another 6-mile (9.6-kilometer) expressway spur to relieve growing traffic pressure on the city's prosperous northside.

Like the construction cranes and the wrangling ball, the highway detour sign has replaced the dogwood blossom as a kind of contemporary symbol of Atlanta, the financial, commercial and political heart of the New South. Since 1960, the population of the 15-county Atlanta metropolitan area has more than doubled, to 2.4 million residents. The Atlanta Regional Council says that it will reach three million before the end of the century.

Atlanta's growth has been fueled not only by its evolution as the crossroads of the South, the historical intersection of important rail and road and airline routes, but also by a long-standing determination among its civic

and political leadership not to let the region's shifting racial differences get in the way of progress.

In the 1950s and 1960s, when the civil rights movement was challenging the old order across the South, Atlanta called itself "the city too busy to hate." With the help of local blacks like the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., civic leaders set out to dismantle the legal barriers of segregation with little of the disruption and none of the violence that occurred elsewhere in the region.

The gospel that preached accommodation rather than confrontation worked some powerful truths. While police set dogs on demonstrators in Birmingham, Alabama, recalled Mayor Andrew Young, Atlanta's leaders were buying up the land to build what soon became the nation's second busiest airport.

Atlanta is not color-blind. Because many whites have fled the city, it is now blacker and poorer than it was a generation ago; blacks make up two-thirds of the city's population. The school system has only 7 percent white enrollment among its 67,000 pupils. Neighborhoods are, for the most part, segregated: Blacks live to the south and the west of the center city, whites to the north and east. And as much as 28 percent of the population is below the poverty line.

Still, the city has become for blacks a kind of national beacon of political and economic opportunity, a place where racial tensions

Continued on page 14

## Dramatic Developments On The International Business Front.



In the increasingly complex world of business, very few activities are more demanding than the financing and developing of multi-faceted real estate projects.

Yet that is the primary thrust of The Portman Companies. And through three decades of wide-ranging experience, we've been able to create a striking series of significant projects.

Each is distinctly different, because every Portman development must contribute positively to the individual community it serves; it must establish an environment which is responsive to the

**Westin Bonaventure Hotel, Los Angeles.** This combination 1,500-room convention hotel and retail center has served as a catalyst for the revitalization of downtown Los Angeles. Surrounding property values and commercial activity have increased every year since the project opened in 1977.

**Northpark Town Center, Atlanta.** Mixed-use development in North Atlanta. Will include nearly 3 million sq. ft. of office space, a high-fashion retail mall of 500,000 sq. ft., and a 548-room luxury hotel with conference center.

everyday, human needs of local people.

However, there is also one overall architectural approach expressed in virtually all of our developments: they embody mixed-use features, which most frequently combine hotel/living space, office space and retail space.

The result? Spectacular.

**Martina Square, Singapore.** Mixed-use development covering 22 acres of reclaimed land. 3 hotels, including 2,000 rooms and managed by 3 different companies. \$75,000 sq. ft. of multi-level retail space.



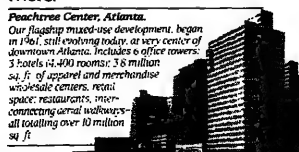
cost-efficient, yet people-oriented environments which succeed both architecturally and monetarily.

In addition to the projects highlighted here, we've completed others

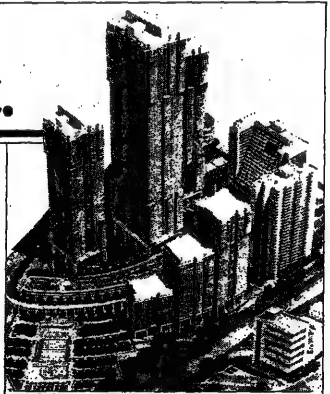


**Shanghai Centre, Shanghai.** This 2 million sq. ft. mixed-use complex is the largest foreign investment project in the People's Republic of China. It includes 700-room hotel, large exhibition space, housing, office space, retail shops, 1,000-seat multifunctional theater. Scheduled completion, 1989.

In such diverse locations as Brussels, New York, Hong Kong, San Francisco and more.



**Peachtree Center, Atlanta.** Our flagship mixed-use development, began in 1961, still evolving today, at very center of downtown Atlanta. Includes office towers, 3 hotels, 400 rooms, 1.6 million sq. ft. of apparel and merchandise wholesale centers, retail space, restaurants, interconnected retail walkways—all totaling over 10 million sq. ft.



**Capital Square, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.** 15-acre mixed-use project totaling over 3.3 million sq. ft.: 15 office towers, 500-room hotel, 421,000 sq. ft. retail center, 28-story apartment tower. Its 10-year phased construction plan began in 1985. Architect, John Portman & Associates.

We always remain eager to discuss innovative projects anywhere in the world. So if you're envisioning a dramatic development on your own business horizon, contact: Hal Barry or A.J. Robinson, The Portman Companies, Suite 201, 225 Peachtree St., NE, Atlanta, GA 30303. Or phone: (404) 688-7541. Telex: 542786 JPA ATL.

## The Portman Companies

International Headquarters: Atlanta, Georgia USA

## Transportation Hub ■ Business Growth

## Metropolis Obsessed With Future

Continued from page 13

have not been as barbed as they have been, for example, in Chicago, Detroit or Boston.

"Race is still a problem in Atlanta," said Mr. Young, who is serving his second term as mayor. "But the difference in Atlanta is that we admit it, we talk about it, and we deal with it on top of the table."

While the city's skyline of glass and steel skyscrapers does not seem so different from those of Dallas or Denver or any of the other new citadels of the Sunbelt economy, there is much about the city that remains enduringly Southern.

In its manners and customs, just like the cadence of its language, the city still moves to the rhythms of the South, which remains, after all, the nation's most intensely regional experience.

The mythology of the Old South gives flavor to the city. Conventions and visitors still arrive in search of Tara, the fictional plantation estate that will be celebrated this month when Atlanta marks the 50th anniversary of the publication of "Gone with the Wind," the epic novel by Atlanta Margaret Mitchell.

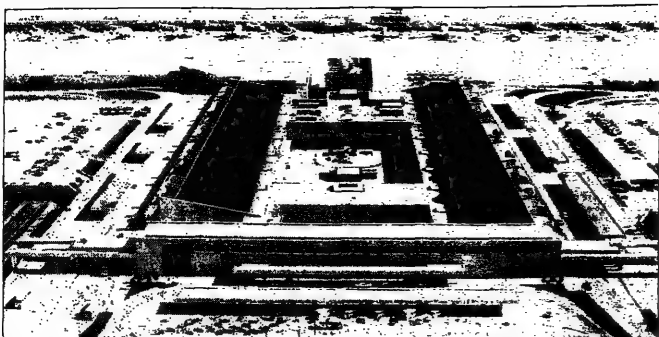
But like the old apartment blocks on Peachtree Street that fall to make way for new office towers, the prevailing mood in Atlanta sometimes seems to evince little patience for the city's past.

With its sleek rapid transit trains and booming convention trade (the city is seeking for both the Republican and Democratic national conventions in 1988), Atlanta is more than just Coca-Cola these days. It is a city obsessed with progress, where the local heroes include Ted Turner, the trash entrepreneur whose Cable News Network has redefined television news, and John C. Fortson Jr., the architect who gave new meaning to the notion of inner space by creating hotels with soaring atriums and glass bubble elevators.

The most dramatic growth has occurred outside the city limits of Atlanta, which counts only about 450,000 residents, or about a fifth of the metropolitan population. To the northeast of the city, Gwinnett County is the fastest growing community in the nation, its population of 251,000 larger by more than 30 percent than just five years ago.

Last year alone, across the Atlanta metropolitan area, 226 new companies moved in and announced plans to build 515 projects worth \$12.3 billion. In 1984, there were 100,000 new jobs added in the area, 9 percent more than 1983. Last year, there were 78,000 new jobs created, and unemployment this spring stands at only 4.4 percent.

WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT is chief of The New York Times bureau in Atlanta.



Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport: The connection for 966 foreign-based companies in Georgia.

## The South's Gateway to World

By Maria Saporta

Atlanta—Once a provincial Southern town, Atlanta has blossomed into a city with 28 foreign-based banks, 51 weekly trans-Atlantic flights and hundreds of international companies.

In only a decade, Atlanta has blossomed into a city with 28 foreign-based banks, 51 weekly trans-Atlantic flights and hundreds of international companies. On July 2, the city will get its first direct air connection to the Far East when Japan Air Lines begins flight between Atlanta and Tokyo with a refueling stop in Seattle. The city's leaders believe the Japanese connection will round out its role as an international business center.

In addition, the Atlanta-based Delta Airlines is a leading contender to win rights to fly to Tokyo. The U.S. Department of Transportation is expected to decide later this summer whether Delta can have five weekly flights from Atlanta to Tokyo via Portland, Oregon, beginning in the fall.

"With the direct flights to Tokyo, I think the new growth area will be the Far East connection," said Tom Harold, an Atlanta attorney who works solely with international business clients. "That will include not only Japan, but Korea running a close second. And Hong Kong and trading opportunities will come out of Singapore and Indonesia."

Japan Air Lines selected Atlanta largely because of the existing Japanese presence in Atlanta and the state of Georgia. State officials claim that Georgia has more Japanese companies than any state other than California.

And recently, Japanese investment in Georgia has accelerated.

In late May, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. announced plans to build a \$20-million plant manufacturing car audio equipment in the south metropolitan area of Atlanta. The plant is expected to employ 800 people within three years of operation.

Matsushita, which manufactures consumer electronic products under the brand names of Panasonic, Technics, Quasar and National, picked its location because of the Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport. Southern hospitality, proximity of raw materials and the availability of skilled workers. It joins 158 other Japanese companies and 966 foreign-based companies that have located in Georgia.

The growth of foreign-based companies has been dramatic. In 1975, there were only 150. After Japan, Britain has the most companies in the state and British companies employ more Georgians—14,140—than other foreign-based investors.

Barry Holmes, the British consul general in Atlanta, said of Georgia: "It's got the climate. It's got the communication. It's got a skilled work force, and very importantly, it has a nonunionized labor force, and British companies have had problems with unions."

Canadian companies have invested \$953 million in the state, making it the leading foreign investor. West Germany, the Netherlands, France and Sweden have also invested heavily.

The international growth in Atlanta really began between 1975 and 1980, when "a combination of many things happened at the same time," Mayor Andrew Young said. Although he credits the Coca-Cola Co. for laying an

international foundation for the city, Atlanta was in the spotlight during the 1970s for other reasons.

The election of Jimmy Carter as president in 1976 generated interest in the New South and in Mr. Carter's home state. Georgia had a progressive governor, George Busbee, who took advantage of the state's new image by going on international trade missions and changing banking legislation to permit foreign banks.

"Suddenly Georgia not only had the visibility, but it had a team at every level to implement the vision of an international city," Mr. Young said.

A banking law passed in 1976 permitted foreign-based banks to book loans in the state. International banks flocked to Atlanta.

Now the banking law was changed, state and city officials began lobbying to have the Atlanta airport designated as a trans-Atlantic gateway.

Although there was opposition from existing gateways, Mr. Carter helped by liberalizing international aviation agreements.

"International investment started in Georgia in a big way when we finally broke the monopoly of New York, Miami, Los Angeles and San Francisco on international non-stop air service," said George Berry, commissioner of the Georgia Department of Transportation and a former aviation commissioner for Atlanta. "Atlanta received authority to begin nonstop service to London in 1978. That is the date from which our major international investment has occurred."

MARIA SAPORTA is a business writer for The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution.

## Corporate Love Story A Prosperous Affair

By Jan Jaben

ATLANTA—Last month at the Coca-Cola Co.'s 100th birthday celebration here, Mayor Andrew Young donned a red Coca-Cola shirt and, along with the company's president, Roberto C. Goizueta, led the singing of "I'd Like to Buy the World a Coke," the 1960 commercial jingle that became a hit song.

This is our way of saying, 'Thank you for all you've done for Atlanta, Coca-Cola,'" Mr. Young said.

The mayor knew the city had more to be grateful for than the park in which he was standing, which was named for the company's late president, Robert W. Woodruff. Coca-Cola is the city's most prominent corporate citizen and a major benefactor. Mr. Woodruff gave away or influenced foundations to donate a total of \$350 million.

The participation of 300,000 Atlantans in the Coca-Cola celebrations reflected their awareness of the company's importance to the city. Atlantans seem to believe that the prosperity of the city and its corporations are closely entwined.

For a Southern city, Atlanta is exceedingly formal. Open-collared shirts or khaki suits, which are de rigueur in summer in Miami or Houston, are rarely spotted here, where business suits and ties are the norm. Atlanta is sometimes referred to as the New York of the South and it is, by nearly every measure, a corporate town.

It cannot claim many major corporate headquarters, yet it is ranked third for Forbes as a headquarters site for America's small and medium-sized firms. Atlanta has more than \$300 million, and John Naisbitt, the author, sees Atlanta as one of the 10 best places in the United States to start a business.

Atlanta has long been a distribution point for the Southeast. The city was born at the juncture of railroad lines and continues its transportation role as a major rail hub. As a result, 490 of the Fortune 500 companies have some type of office or facility in the city—most are regional or district offices.

Some corporations, however, have moved their national headquarters here, such as Georgia-Pacific Corp. "Our performance has definitely benefited by our proximity to growing markets," said the company's chairman and chief executive officer, T. Marshall Hall Jr.

The nearly four years since our relocation to Atlanta have proved the soundness of our decision," he said. "We chose Atlanta because of its favorable business climate, its excellent transportation network, the availability of life it offers for employees and its position as the center of growth in the Southeast."

But then, the corporate community is closely knit. As John W. McIntyre, chairman and chief executive officer of C&S Georgia Corp., one of the city's largest banking groups, said, "Atlanta's senior executives all know each other. We tend to live in the same area and



A building success for 100 years.

know each other through business and social life.

That cohesive social power, Mayor Young's predecessor and the city's first black mayor, Maynard H. Jackson, did not endear himself to the business community. Mr. Jackson, on the other hand, is sometimes accused of putting corporate interests first.

According to Delta Air Lines Inc., another corporate giant based in Atlanta, the city's backing of a modern airport has been important to its continued success.

In a Coca-Cola case, the city has rarely had to ask for help. Most of Mr. Woodruff's philanthropic donations were made anonymously. Between 1937 and 1985, the year he died, he gave or influenced the giving of an estimated \$250 million to Emory University, including a \$105-million endowment in 1980.

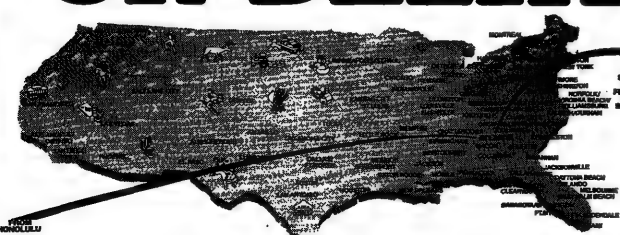
Mr. Woodruff also gave \$28 million to the arts center, now called the Robert W. Woodruff Arts Center, \$10 million for the Robert W. Woodruff Library at Atlanta University Center, a group of black universities, and \$13 million for a women's park.

Although most Atlantans are not always appreciative of the city's corporate largesse, at times they try to return the favor. In 1981, when Delta Air Lines reported its first money-losing year, employees banded together to show their gratitude for the company's policy of not laying off employees. Three thousand Atlanta residents drove to raise \$30 million to buy the company a Boeing 767. Local merchants and even passengers contributed.

JAN JABEN is a freelance writer based in Atlanta.

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Continued from page 13

merely carrying on a legacy of compromise quietly practiced by white mayors in decades past.

"I've never had the racial polarization here, the tension, the violence, that you had in Birmingham, Little Rock, Selma, and other places," Mr. Lewis said. "Atlanta had enlightened white leaders and a sophisticated black leadership willing to work together."

Back in 1837, however, the only blacks hereabouts were slaves when a surveyor drew a stake into the red clay that marked the future site of a town dubbed "Terminus." When 190 railroads were to come together. By 1842, when the railroad was completed, there were six houses. The name was changed to Marietta, after the daughter of Georgia's governor. And in 1856, the city council voted down a black man's request to launch an "ice cream saloon," dismissing his fiery American dream as "un-American."

Yet, say historians, the seeds of Atlanta's unique biracial coalition-building were planted just after the Civil War, when white missionaries founded Atlanta University, a black college, to

teach freed slaves how to read and write.

It was 1867, the year Atlanta became Georgia's official capital after the Civil War.

"I've never had the racial polarization here, the tension, the violence, that you had in Birmingham, Little Rock, Selma, and other places," Mr. Lewis said. "Atlanta had enlightened white leaders and a sophisticated black leadership willing to work together."

Among early black leaders were Booker T. Washington, the educator who advocated trade schools, and W.E.B. DuBois, the black intellectual who urged blacks to develop their minds and cultural graces, even as they fought for equality. Such ideas would influence young black leaders like Michael Lomax, a young politician who teaches English literature at a black college here when he is not overseeing a \$1-million budget as Fulton County Commissioner.

Yet, Atlanta was hardly without prejudice, then or now. A vicious 1906 race riot left dozens of blacks dead as white thugs went on a killing spree to avenge alleged attacks on white women. And the invisible Empire of the

Ku Klux Klan designated Atlanta as the "Imperial City," boasting 15,000 members in 1915, when the city premired the film, "Birth of a Nation."

The "color line" was firmly set, but blacks hardly shrunk from the fray. In 1919, blacks defied a tax rise to fund city school expansion. They also defied whites by boycotting a public referendum requiring a majority vote.

Two years later, with concessions from white leaders to build several black schools, the tax boom sailed through with black support at the polls.

There were no black politicians until 1948, and they could not even whites for years. Yet, despite blacks' lack of real power, white politicians gingerly courted blacks. They promptly put them at ease, asking for their blessing and burying ill will. Overnight, he made rich white people.

"He understands that the most important thing business can do for Atlanta is to create jobs and opportunity," said John Fortson, an architect-developer and a leading member of the Atlanta ruling class. "So he's creating a climate where it can happen. He's had a tremendous impact on business moving in. Everybody wins."

"Nothing moves forward without the business community," said Mr. Young, a born-again Southern capitalist, pragmatist and darling of the white establishment.

But a legacy of good will has been unable to break down segregated housing patterns or raise up the inner-city poor. Atlanta mirrors many of the racial attitudes of other American cities, except its citizens seem to believe it is better.

"When it comes to [racial] attitudes, Atlanta is not terribly different from other cities," said John Hutchinson, a Georgia State professor who oversees the local effort to mitigate against the types of overt racism that have occurred elsewhere.

"There are a lot of black people who have made it here, and they serve as models to some degree. There is no Watts, no large no-go areas like in the Bronx."

But progressive white businessmen like Walter Cellerer still find plenty of room for improvement. "The nitty-gritty problems are economic," he said.

So it was an awful lot of blacks without jobs, living in poverty. Some way, we've got to improve that."

support, elected Maynard H. Jackson, a lawyer, as the city's first black mayor. The white power structure was aghast: He was insisting that blacks get 20 percent of city contracts (35 percent under Mr. Young); he held up \$400 million in airport contracts to show that he meant business.

White bankers were put on notice. Promote blacks to the executive suite and pump loans to black projects—or else he would open a bank. Atlanta's first black mayor, he said, "I'd hate to do it," he said, "but I will."

I worked, and blacks were moved upstairs. But white businessmen still fumed. Eight years later, when Andrew Young was elected without opposition, he promptly put them at ease, asking for their blessing and burying ill will. Overnight, he made rich white people.

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ART HARRIS is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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THURSDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 7-8, 1986

## ECONOMIC SCENE

Israel's Military Economy  
Faces Challenge of PeaceBy LEONARD SILK  
New York Times Service

**TEL AVIV** — The halt of hyperinflation in Israel is the necessary, but not sufficient, condition for resumed economic growth. The sharp cuts in its budget deficits have given Israel the opportunity to restructure its economy from one overwhelmingly dominated by the government to one in which private investment can provide the thrust of vigorous growth.

During the years of high inflation, from 1973 to 1984, Israel's deficit averaged 14 percent of the gross national product, a ratio nearly three times as high as that incurred by the United States during the Reagan administration.

Following the adoption of the stabilization program of July 1985, which included cuts in government spending and higher taxes, Israel's budget deficit shrank to 3.5 percent of GNP during the second half of 1985. Without charges for interest payments on the public debt, the budget actually showed a surplus equal to 1.3 percent of GNP.

"We need to shift labor to industry to strengthen our economy."

That drastic reduction in borrowing means that the government must no longer maintain the lion's share of national savings. Not only did the government absorb the lion's share of private savings, it also became the source of whatever funds national banks could obtain for investment, whether from domestic or foreign sources. Now it is in a position to start withdrawing from its controlling role over the economy.

Some economists fear, however, that the government's appetite for control has been only temporarily. Professor Michael Bruno of Hebrew University, one of the architects of the stabilization program, warns that the cuts in the budget deficit came chiefly from the tax side and are antithetical. He wants to see substantial cuts in government outlays to clear the way for the tax cuts he believes are necessary to spur growth.

Another worry of economists and business executives is that the government will hold onto its control of the capital markets, even though it no longer needs to borrow as much.

**THE MAIN THREAT** of the recently released report of the Bejati Commission, appointed to clean up the mess following Israel's boom and bust in bank stocks, is to strengthen the capital markets by eliminating conflicts of interest among the banks in their various roles as fiduciary agents for the public, stockholders, bond holders, investment advisers and investment bankers as well as commercial banks.

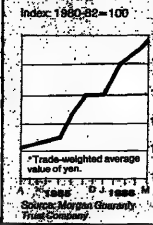
Thus far, however, the Bejati report has received a cool and guarded reception from the government. It has resulted only in the removal from their jobs of some top bankers, including the governor of the nation's central bank, Moshe Mandelblat.

On Wednesday, Prime Minister Shimon Peres accepted Mr. Mandelblat's resignation, even though his successor has not been found. The man regarded as the leading candidate to replace Mr. Mandelblat, deputy finance minister Avi Avnery, has been put on hold because he is a member of the Labor Party. The reason is that the vice prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, a member

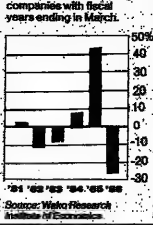
See ISRAELI, Page 20

## For Japan, Difficult Adjustments, and Some Relief

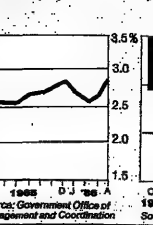
As the Yen...  
Average official effective exchange rate.  
Index: 1980=100



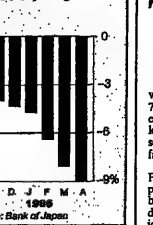
Corporate Profits...  
Change in earnings for about 420 manufacturing companies with fiscal years ending in March.



And Unemployment...  
Unemployment rate seasonally adjusted.



But Prices...  
Decline in wholesale prices over year ago.



## Yen's Rise Expected to Aid Japan in Long Term

By Susan Chira  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — Even when reporting has been qualified with survival, the strength of the yen has become a national obsession. Political leaders see their futures imperiled by the yen's rise. Business executives report tumbling profits. Predictions of impending recession fill the air.

The 30-percent appreciation of the yen against the dollar since last September is forcing painful adjustments, although the outlook is probably not so bleak as the predictions might suggest.

In the short term, the strong yen is making Japanese exports more expensive, cutting corporate profits and slowing economic growth.

Over the long term, however, many economists and business executives believe that a consistently strong yen could force wide-ranging and potentially beneficial changes in Japanese industry and Japan's economy.

"We will see more advantages of the yen

appreciation as time wears on," said Kazuo Nakazawa, director of the international economic affairs department of the Keidanren, Japan's most powerful big-business organization.

"The disadvantages came first."

The likely changes include shifts in the balance of trade, the development of management techniques that can easily be adapted to work forces in other nations.

Increased imports of manufactured goods, particularly from newly industrializing Asian countries, such as South Korea and Taiwan.

A shift in employment from manufacturing to the service sector.

More emphasis on developing new businesses and products that cater to Japan's domestic market.

"I think that broader structural shifts are going to be important," said Peter Morgan, an economist for Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. here. "The areas that were good for the economy in the past few years — exports,

capital spending — are going to be bad in the next few years."

For most Japanese, the most immediate change caused by the high yen is unpleasant: A drop in profitability at large corporations and a potentially more serious drop in orders and sales at smaller companies.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, corporate profits declined for the first time in three years, according to Wako Research Institute of Economics, which analyzed 420 companies. The manufacturing concerns surveyed recorded an average drop of 25.1 percent, while profits for manufacturers of electrical machinery dropped 35.1 percent.

Individual companies reported even more dramatic declines: 67.8 percent at computer and telecommunications company Fujitsu Ltd., 60.3 percent at Nissan Ship and about 50 percent at audio company Japan Victor. Toyota Motor Corp. is predicting its first profit decline in five years when it ends its

See JAPAN, Page 20

## U.S. Moves to Assist Oil Producers

United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration, responding to cries from the U.S. oil industry that falling prices have hurt business, said Friday that operators of certain economically marginal oil wells no longer will be required to take steps to plug the wells.

The rules change, which affects companies that hold oil and gas leases on federal lands, is intended to preserve the possibility that the wells will be used again in the future when oil prices rise, Assistant Secretary Steven Griles said.

"The impact we're concerned about is that these wells are not permanently abandoned," Mr. Griles said at a briefing at the White House.

Under current rules, holders of

federal oil and gas leases who choose to abandon those leases must cement the wells shut. After the wells have been plugged, costs of reopening them again are prohibitive, Mr. Griles said.

Suspension of the abandonment rules will allow operators of economically marginal wells to stop production without taking costly steps to seal their wells.

The rule suspension already has been applied to "stripper wells" — those that produce less than 10 barrels of petroleum a day. Since that suspension was authorized April 17, the Interior Department has granted permits for 210 leaseholders to halt production at stripper wells.

Mr. Griles said that the rule suspension will allow 4,800 barrels of oil a day to be "saved" for future use.

Mr. Griles said he had no estimate of how many leaseholders of marginal wells might ask to halt production under the expanded suspension of the rules, saying only that approximately 12 percent of U.S. oil is produced on federal lands. Of that amount, about 1 percent will be "saved" for future use, he said.

Suspension of the production requirements was one in a series of steps the Reagan administration said it needed to "ensure the preservation of our national energy assets and protect our energy independence."

Other provisions call for the Interior Department to extend oil and gas leases to certain cases and to review implementation of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act.

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## Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Australian dollar	1.32	+0.01
British pound	1.65	+0.01
Canadian dollar	0.75	+0.01
French franc	6.55	+0.01
German mark	1.36	+0.01
Italian lira	1,375	+0.01
Japanese yen	163	+0.01
Netherlands guilder	2.36	+0.01
Spanish peseta	166.64	+0.01
Swiss franc	1.48	+0.01
West German mark	1.36	+0.01

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Swiss franc	1.48	+0.01
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## Interest Rates

Instrument	Rate	Change
1-month T-bill	7.25%	-0.01%
3-month T-bill	7.50%	-0.01%
6-month T-bill	7.75%	-0.01%
1-year T-bill	8.00%	-0.01%
2-year T-bill	8.25%	-0.01%
3-year T-bill	8.50%	-0.01%
5-year T-bill	8.75%	-0.01%
10-year T-bill	9.00%	-0.01%
30-year T-bill	9.25%	-0.01%

Instrument	Rate	Change
1-month T-bill	7.25%	-0.01%
3-month T-bill	7.50%	-0.01%
6-month T-bill	7.75%	-0.01%
1-year T-bill	8.00%	-0.01%
2-year T-bill	8.25%	-0.01%
3-year T-bill	8.50%	-0.01%
5-year T-bill	8.75%	-0.01%
10-year T-bill	9.00%	-0.01%
30-year T-bill	9.25%	-0.01%

Instrument	Rate	Change
1-month T-bill	7.25%	-0.01%
3-month T-bill	7.50%	-0.01%
6-month T-bill	7.75%	-0.01%
1-year T-bill	8.00%	-0.01%
2-year T-bill	8.25%	-0.01%
3-year T-bill	8.50%	-0.01%
5-year T-bill	8.75%	-0.01%
10-year T-bill	9.00%	-0.01%
30-year T-bill	9.25%	-0.01%

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6-month T-bill	7.75%	-0.01%
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2-year T-bill	8.25%	-0.01%
3-year T-bill	8.50%	-0.01%
5-year T-bill	8.75%	-0.01%
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30-year T-bill	9.25%	-0.01%

Paul A. Volcker

Comments

Played Down

By Volcker

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, said that 6-manual market participants have been reading too much into some of his recent public comments, which he said were intended to tighten monetary policy.

Mr. Volcker told a House Banking subcommittee Thursday that his remarks about possible future problems with inflation were not intended to signal that the Fed is about to tighten monetary policy.

But after Mr. Volcker denied that his comments were a signal of tightening, he said that the Fed is about to tighten monetary policy.

Bond prices strengthened, and the dollar fell on foreign-exchange markets, at least partly, traders said, in anticipation that interest rates might not rise after all.

Mr. Volcker, who has been making remarks earlier this week on inflation, said, "There are potential problems down the road. As a central banker, I always see potential problems down the road," including more inflation once oil prices stop falling.

The Fed chairman noted that while commodity prices have been inching up, services have continued to rise. When those increases no longer are being offset by falling oil prices, he said, the index will be higher.

Just how much higher is a question that will be answered "down the road," Mr. Volcker said, and the outcome will be affected by policies in the months ahead.

But as far as any immediate tightening is concerned, "I have not been giving any signals," he said.

Both short- and long-term interest rates rose Wednesday after Mr. Volcker was quoted as telling a group of bankers in Boston that he was concerned about inflation.

Financial analysts said that one reason the market reacted so negatively to the chairman's remarks was that it is highly uncertain about the Fed's next move.

If economic growth speeds up later this year, as many economists expect, some analysts believe interest rates will rise. At the very least, faster growth likely would mean that the Fed would have to raise interest rates further.

Mr. Volcker also testified at the hearing that he had not meant to send any signals about future changes in the Fed's discount rate.

By Patrick L. Smith

Washington Post Service

SEoul — Nothing seems to sway South Korea from its ambitious nuclear-power program — certainly not collapsing oil prices or prospects at the Soviet reactor at Chernobyl in 1986.

Despite the economic and technical factors that have forced many governments to reconsider plans to generate nuclear energy, South Korea is plunging ahead with one of the most extensive programs in the developing world.

This week, Korea Electric Power Co. formally dedicated its fourth and fifth reactors, both supplied by Westinghouse Electric Corp. The South Korean power company, known as Kepco, intends to activate two more plants by early next year, and two others are under construction.

The national utility currently is reviewing bids that were submitted in March for construction of its 10th and 11th plants. With the exception of its first three reactors, all of Kepco's nuclear systems will generate 200 to 350 megawatts each.

South Korea already derives more than one-fourth of its electricity from nuclear power, one of the highest percentages in the developing world. A decade from now, when at least 11 nuclear sys-

tems are scheduled to be operating, almost half of the nation's power will be nuclear.

By then, South Korea's nuclear program will be on par with that of France and only a handful of other nations. Taiwan, which has a comparable commitment to nuclear energy, halted construction recently on its fourth reactor plant, citing the Soviet accident and lower fuel costs.

"There's no reason to stop this program, even with low oil prices," said Choe Chang Tong, general manager of Kepco's power planning department. "We think there's still great uncertainty in prospect for oil prices."

Apart from its pessimistic view of future petroleum costs, South Korea also recognizes the benefits of trading in a buyers' market. With the exception of orders placed by the government, there have been no new contracts for nuclear plants since 1978.

As a consequence, the bids submitted for South Korea's next two plants reportedly were at rock-bottom levels. Government officials say the plants are expected to cost about \$15 billion each, substantially below the average cost of comparable plants elsewhere.

"I think the foreign vendors are really much willing to give the store away," a diplomat familiar with the project said. "Even France," he said, referring to the French manufacturer of nuclear

systems, "is winding down its domestic program."

South Korea has been preoccupied with controlling its sources of energy since the oil crises of the 1970s, when it depended on oil for about 70 percent of its primary power needs.

President Park Chung Hee, who died in 1979, was a strong proponent of nuclear energy, and his successor, President Chun Doo Hwan, has continued the policy.

South Korea's generating plants, by 1995, it is expected to account for only 11 percent with nuclear power and coal providing nearly all of the rest.

As its nuclear program grows, Kepco also is aggressively seeking to develop its own sources of nuclear fuel and to master the technology of nuclear systems.

The utility already has developed its own subsidiaries for architecture and engineering, construction, reactor design and uranium development.

The plants on which vendors recently bid are to be the last involving a substantial foreign role, diplomatic sources indicate.

Accordingly, the utility is expected to place considerable emphasis on the technology-sharing package included in each vendor's bid.

"The energy planners want to squeeze as much know-how as they

can out of these last two plants," a Kepco analyst said.

South Korea also faces pressure to localize its program. The utility now holds 11 percent of South Korea's foreign debt, or about \$50 billion, so it is facing continuing opposition from South Korea's Economic Planning Board, an advisory body with considerable influence in policy decisions.

Because vendors must conform to guidelines issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the financing packages offered by the vendors for the new nuclear contracts are roughly similar.

But many analysts suggest that Westinghouse may be favored because of South Korea's concern over its mounting trade deficit with the United States. The other bidders for the reactor system are General Atomics, Atomic Energy of Canada

Ltd. and Combustion Engineering Inc. of the United States.

Westinghouse also may have an edge because it already has supplied South Korea with its pressurized-water reactors. Kepco is seeking to standardize its plants as it moves toward local manufacturing and maintenance of its system.

Ironically, the Soviet nuclear disaster in Chernobyl has benefited South Korea in that it prompted President Chun Doo Hwan to order investigations of the nation's nuclear plants and to reorganize the government's regulatory agencies.

"Safety is taken substantially more seriously than it used to be," a foreign analyst said. "Safety and electricity production are now of equal importance."

South Korea had been severely criticized for its regulatory shortcomings, notably in a World Bank report issued two years ago.

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of MONTEREY TRUST S.A. will be held at 15, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on June 24th, 1986, at 15.00 hours for the purpose of considering and voting the following matters:

1. To hear and accept (a) the management report of the directors (b) the report of the statutory auditor.

2. To approve the annual accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1986, and to allocate the net profit.

3. To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended March 31st, 1986.

4. To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.

5. To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.

6. Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy may exercise more than one share in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory general meeting of June 24th, 1986 the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

— BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A., 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

The Board of Directors.

## First Oil Field

Ready Off China

Agence France Presse

PARIS — The first oil field in the South China Sea, the South China Sea, will begin operations in August, C. P. Françoise des Pétroles announced Friday.

All field equipment for preliminary development has been set up, according to the French company. The field is in the Gulf of Beibu, 50 miles (80 kilometers) off the coast of China.

South China Sea oil company, known as Sinopec, owns 51 percent of the rights on the site. Total, 14.7 percent; EACO, 10 percent; BOPEC of China, 9.8 percent; Statoil of Norway, 9.8 percent; and Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine of France, 4.7 percent.

## LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL

SMALLER COMPANIES FUND

SICAV

Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

R.C. Luxembourg B 7835

Avis de convocation

Mesieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire qui aura lieu le 17 juin 1986, à 15 heures, dans les bureaux de la Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

Ordre du jour

1. Approbation des rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes.

2. Approbation des bilans et compte de pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1985.

3. Décharge aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux Comptes pour l'exécution de leurs fonctions jusqu'au 31 décembre 1985.

4. Nominations statutaires.

Les décisions à prendre concernent tous les points à l'ordre du jour et ne concernent aucun autre point. Les actions à l'ordre du jour des actions présentes ou représent







# JAPAN: After Adjustment Period, Long-Term Gains Seen From Yen's Rise

(Continued from first finance page)

business year June 30. The companies cite the strong yen as the chief culprit, although sharply reduced exports to China and the Middle East also took their toll.

Still, several factors suggest that most large Japanese corporations will remain competitive. The last two years marked record profits for most companies. And Nobumitsu Kageura, chief economist for Nomura Investment Management Co., said that export volume remained about the same to the United States, and increased slightly to Europe. Exports of videocassette recorders, for example, hit a monthly high in April.

Evidently, most Japanese products are holding their own against stiff competition from Asia and the United States, whose products become less expensive as the yen's value increases.

But analysts believe that some sectors in Japanese industry, such as textiles, may not be able to keep up with competition from South Korea and Taiwan. For the time being, however, most companies say that that threat is limited because Korean and Taiwanese production are already at their limits. Nonetheless, most Japanese companies are holding down price increases.

A survey by Industrial Bank of Japan puts price increases of Japanese exports at only 61 percent of the yen's appreciation. Mr. Kageura of Tokyo said the company had raised prices only 7 percent because it did not want to go ground to new Korean cars and more competitive American cars.

Matsumoto, which is facing severe Korean competition in Japan's auto and videocassette recorder, raised prices just 10 percent, said Akira Nagao, a company spokesman. Like many other companies, Matsumoto is trying to make up the difference by cutting costs, for example on travel expenses, use of copying machines and orders of paper, pencils and other supplies. Nissan and Mazda Motor Corp. have cut executive salaries.

While large corporations are certainly worried, small exporters and parts makers may be the real casualties of the strong yen. Susumu Kato, senior economist for Daiwa Securities Research Institute, said:

## U.S. Says Japan Bars Foreign Bids

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Commerce Department official has testified that Japan refuses to allow foreign companies to bid on its big construction and engineering projects while Japanese companies get major jobs in the United States.

"It's very clear that the Japanese want to protect their own industry," H.P. Gold, assistant secretary for trade development, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's East Asian and Pacific affairs subcommittee on Thursday. "At the same time, they want to participate in our open market. Mr. Chairman, that just isn't fair."

He said Japan has blocked U.S. and other foreign companies from participating in one of its largest public works projects, the \$3-billion Kansai International Airport in Osaka, "despite its international responsibility and its commitment to an open market." While U.S. companies cannot do work in Japan, Mr. Gold said, 18 Japanese companies have won \$1.7 billion in construction business in the United States.

Raymond J. Hodge, senior partner in the U.S. engineering company of Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton, testifying on behalf of the International Engineering & Construction Industries Council, said:

"It is my opinion that the best solution for getting the attention of the Japanese government is to impose trade restrictions on the Japanese in understanding contracts in the United States or with U.S. funds."

The small companies have to absorb it all themselves.

According to Tokyo Shoko Research, a private economic research concern, the yen has played a part in 110 bankruptcies since November. The suicide of the owner of a small company suffering from the effects of the strong yen made newspapers front pages.

But while there is no doubt that Japan's economy is slowing, there is as yet little need to fear a deep recession.

Reports issued by such institutions as Nomura Research Institute and Industrial Bank of Japan predict that the strong yen would reduce Japan's gross national product, its total output of goods and services, by as much as one percentage point. Predictions for GNP growth next year vary considerably, from somewhat more than 2 percent to nearly 4 percent.

One troubling prospect is a rise in the unemployment rate, which in April increased to 2.9 percent, from 2.7 percent. Mr. Kato calculated that if the yen continues to rise, unemployment could reach 3.5 percent and economic growth could slow to 1.5 percent by 1990.

But most economists believe that a strong yen and lower oil prices will eventually spur the economy. Nomura Research Institute predicts that lower-priced imports will

new addresses with government offices, as examples of new service-oriented companies.

The most significant structural change prompted by the strong yen, however, is probably the increasing overseas manufacturing presence of Japanese companies.

"So far investment overseas has been political," Mr. Nakazawa said. "Now it will be more of an economic response."

Matsumoto already planned to increase the percentage of goods manufactured overseas from 13 percent to 25 percent by 1990 and the director of its audio division said recently that the company now planned to move production of all audio products that sell for less than \$100, such as radios and tape recorders, to affiliates in Taiwan and Singapore.

Mr. Kageura said that a Nomura Research Institute survey found that for large companies such as Sony, Honda or Matsushita, an exchange rate of 170 yen to the dollar made it more expensive to produce goods overseas.

In addition, many companies will be expanding overseas current. A survey by Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading economic daily, found that newly established Asian countries accounted for 25.2 percent out of a total 26.9 percent increase in exports of manufactured goods this March from March 1985.

But imports from the United States have not increased appreciably, and have decreased in dollar terms. Nor is it clear that U.S. companies are taking advantage of their competitors' trials by holding their own prices down.

"If United States industry such as autos keeps raising its prices, what can you do?" Mr. Nakazawa said. "The expected impact of exchange rate change is for Japan's global surplus to go down and Japanese global imports to go up. The American global deficit may not change."

Mr. Nakazawa said that the strong yen would accelerate a shift in employment away from manufacturing and toward services.

He cited a new one-day delivery service of goods throughout Japan and moving companies that Japan Post Corp. is setting up.

## ISRAEL: Economic Shift

(Continued from first finance page)

of Likud, wants a member of his own party to replace Mr. Amichai Lior, who has been in the cabinet since a week of unemployment last Friday by falling still further on the release of disappointing U.S. unemployment data.

Dealers said the sell-off likely would continue next week as markets test the resolve of West Germany and Japan to check the dollar's decline against their currencies.

"The dollar already was weak, but the unemployment report sparked some additional selling," said Henry Weiland, corporate treasurer at NatWest USA. "The market is still testing the dollar's decline against their currencies."

In London, dealers said the dollar fell to quote low of 2.2210 Deutsche marks and 167.20 yen shortly after the announcement of a 0.2-point rise in U.S. civilian unemployment. The pound recovered later to close at 2.2275 DM, down from 2.2370 on Thursday, and at 167.475 yen, down from 168.70.

The new governor of the Bank of Israel, who he turned out to be, will have the tough job not only of carrying on the fight against inflation but also of restructuring the capital markets and lifting them from the heavy hand of government.

Simon Barlas, an economics professor at Tel Aviv University who has become chairman of Bank Hapoalim, the nation's second-largest bank, says the Israeli report is "skippy" in its substantive recommendations, but he sees it as vital to changing the system.

Amichai Lior, the former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, decries that letting improvement in the Israeli economy will require not only reform of the capital markets but also tighter control over the national budget, including the military budget.

We need more investment in this country and less public consumption," he says. "I believe we have to cut the defense forces and the social services, but smaller and more sophisticated forces. We should reduce the number of military personnel and the length of service, and invest on civilian equipment. We need to shift labor toward industry if we are going to strengthen our economy."

## CURRENCY MARKETS

### Dollar Declines on U.S. Jobs Report

#### London Dollar Rates

	£/1	100/£
Deutsche mark	2.375	22.75
French franc	1.484	67.39
Swiss franc	1.484	67.39
Japanese yen	167.20	167.20
Italian lire	2.375	22.75

Source: Reuters

The dollar continued sliding in late trading in New York, falling 2.2188 DM at the close from 2.2320 on Thursday; to 167.225 yen from 168.65; to 1.490 Swiss franc from 1.4845; and to 1.0625 French franc from 1.045.

The pound strengthened to \$1.5068 from \$1.5025. For the week, the dollar finished with losses of 3 cents against the British pound, 10 pence against the Deutsche mark, 10 centimes against the Swiss franc and 34 centimes against the French franc.

Dealers said trading was fairly quiet, mainly because participants were winding down after a week of nervous, hectic trading. But they

said the dollar would likely come under more pressure next week as markets react to the latest unemployment figures.

Dealers said the limited scale of dollar purchases by the Bank of Japan in past days had cast doubts about its resolve to check the yen's boom. The central bank reportedly bought \$200 million overnight, first at 168.80 yen and later at 168.20.

A London-based U.S. bank dealer said he also doubted that the Bundesbank would step in to halt the dollar's decline below 2.20 DM, as had been suggested by the central bank's president, Karl O. Pöhl. The dealer pointed out that the West German economy is booming and in no need of protection from a stronger dollar.

In other European markets, meanwhile, the dollar was flat at 12.1800 Swiss franc in Frankfurt at 2.244 DM, down from 2.2555 at the Thursday fixing, and at 7.1100 French franc in Paris, down from 7.1800. (Reuters, UPI, IHT)

## THE EUROMARKETS

### Market Firms on U.S. Unemployment Data

By Christopher Pizze

Reuters

LONDON — The Eurobond market finished the week Friday on a firmer note, with sentiment in the straight sectors helped by figures showing that unemployment in the United States was weaker in May than expected, dealers said.

According to the figures released Friday, unemployment rose to 7.3 percent in May from April's 7.1 percent. While the unemployment rate rose only 145,000, dealers had forecast that unemployment would remain unchanged while the pay-roll employment would rise by around 200,000.

Dollar-straight issues ended 1/8% higher, but the market added showed losses of between one and two full points.

One under at a U.S. house commented, "the employment figures came too late to affect sentiment drastically." He added that many dealers would like to see further

economic data showing sluggish U.S. economic growth before adding to their long position.

No new dollar straight issues were launched Friday, meaning that only one had been issued during the week. A syndicate official at one European bank noted that many underwriters in the dollar-straight sector are still overburdened with recent new issues that have not been placed. "There's a limit to how much unprofitable paper anyone can hold," he added.

As a result of the dearth of new bonds in the dollar-straight sector, new-issue activity in the week centered on the floating-rate note and equity-linked areas, dealers added.

Friday's only new offering was a \$100-million floating-rate certificate of deposit for Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank's London branch. The three-year issue is noncallable and pays 15 basis points below the six-month London interbank offered

rate. It was led by Morgan Stanley.

Otherwise, floating-rate note trading was quiet, although the underwritten remained firm following release of the U.S. employment figures, dealers said.

They added that perpetual issues were still in demand, despite their recent gains, with investors attracted by their high margins over Libor.

Sterling-straight issues were firmer on the back of the U.K. government bond market.

## Ad Group Named Omnicon

Reuters

NEW YORK — The name Omnicon Group has been chosen by three advertising agencies that are merging. BBDO International Inc., Doyle Dane Bernbach Group Inc. and Needham Harper Worldwide, the firms announced Friday.

Friday's OTC Prices									
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.									
1/16 The Associated Press									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High
1000	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1001	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1002	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1003	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1004	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1005	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1006	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1007	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1008	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1009	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1010	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1011	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1012	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1013	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1014	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1015	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1016	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
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1038	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
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1054	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1055	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1056	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1057	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00
1058	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00					



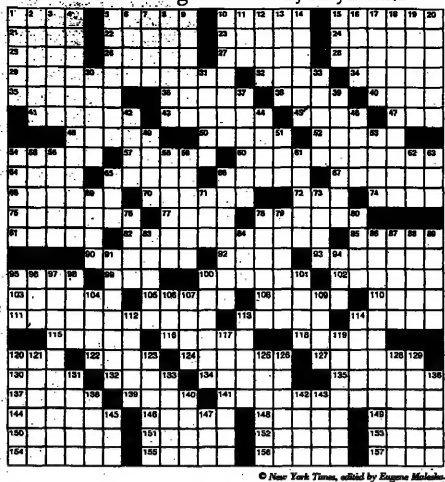
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**ACROSS**

57 Sedate's "I"  
61 Viking route?  
64 Word with "the"  
65 "Six"  
66 Yankee  
67 Supper  
68 Author of  
69 "The Great  
70 Tooth deposit  
71 "I" in "the"  
72 "I" in "the"  
73 "I" in "the"  
74 Dog star  
75 Nacre source  
76 Scala and  
77 "I" in "the"  
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83 Temple's ex  
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# International Agreements

By Barry L. Cohen



## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD

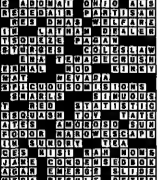


## BOOKS

**ADVENTURES OF A FISHERMAN**  
Life With and Without Papa  
Jack Hemingway. 326 pages. \$17.95.  
Morrow Publishing Company, New York.  
Morrow Publishing Company, New York.

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Morrow Publishing Company, New York.  
Morrow Publishing Company, New York.

## ENNIS THE MENACE



ENNIS HAS A SWEET TOOTH, GEORGE.

"ALL OF HIS TEETH ARE SWEET."

## WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

AFRICA HIGH LOW LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

SEASIDE HIGH LOW

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## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse June 6

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

London

Paris

Frankfurt

Stockholm

Oslo

Copenhagen

Helsinki

Tallinn

Riga

Vilnius

Kiev

Moscow

Novosibirsk

Omsk

Yekaterinburg

Novokuznetsk

Kemerovo

Cherepovets

Izhevsk

Perm

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Via Agence France-Presse June 6

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Tallinn

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Vilnius

Kiev

Moscow

Novosibirsk

Omsk

Yekaterinburg

Novokuznetsk

Kemerovo

Cherepovets

Izhevsk

Perm

Sports News,  
Pages 6 and 7

